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ABSTRACT

Numbering approximately 62,005 and representing 15.3% of the total Alaska population in 1975, Alaska Natives are a finite and predominately rural subpopulation. However, a significant portion of the Alaska Native Work Force (estimated at 13,854) now resides in the major urban areas and is available to the Statewide Work Force. Statistics from May, 1975, reflect an Alaska Native Work Force employment rate of 70.9%. About 10% of this employment is related to internal Native affairs: an unknown percentage, to rural and seasonal labor: and the remainder, to non-Native endeavors such as the Alaska pipeline. Study results support the opinion that throughout the decade the Alaska Native population will sustain a minimum of 20% to 25% of its total numbers in the Alaska Native Work Force. In the light of fast-changing Alaskan socio-economic conditions, it is crucial to face the realities of available Alaska Native labor and the implications on the Alaska Native social structure and culture of losing manpower to the Statewide Work Force. There is need for identification of the socio-economic impact of pipeline employment on Alaska Natives, manpower needs of Native associations, and rural Alaska Native manpower utilization patterns. (SB)

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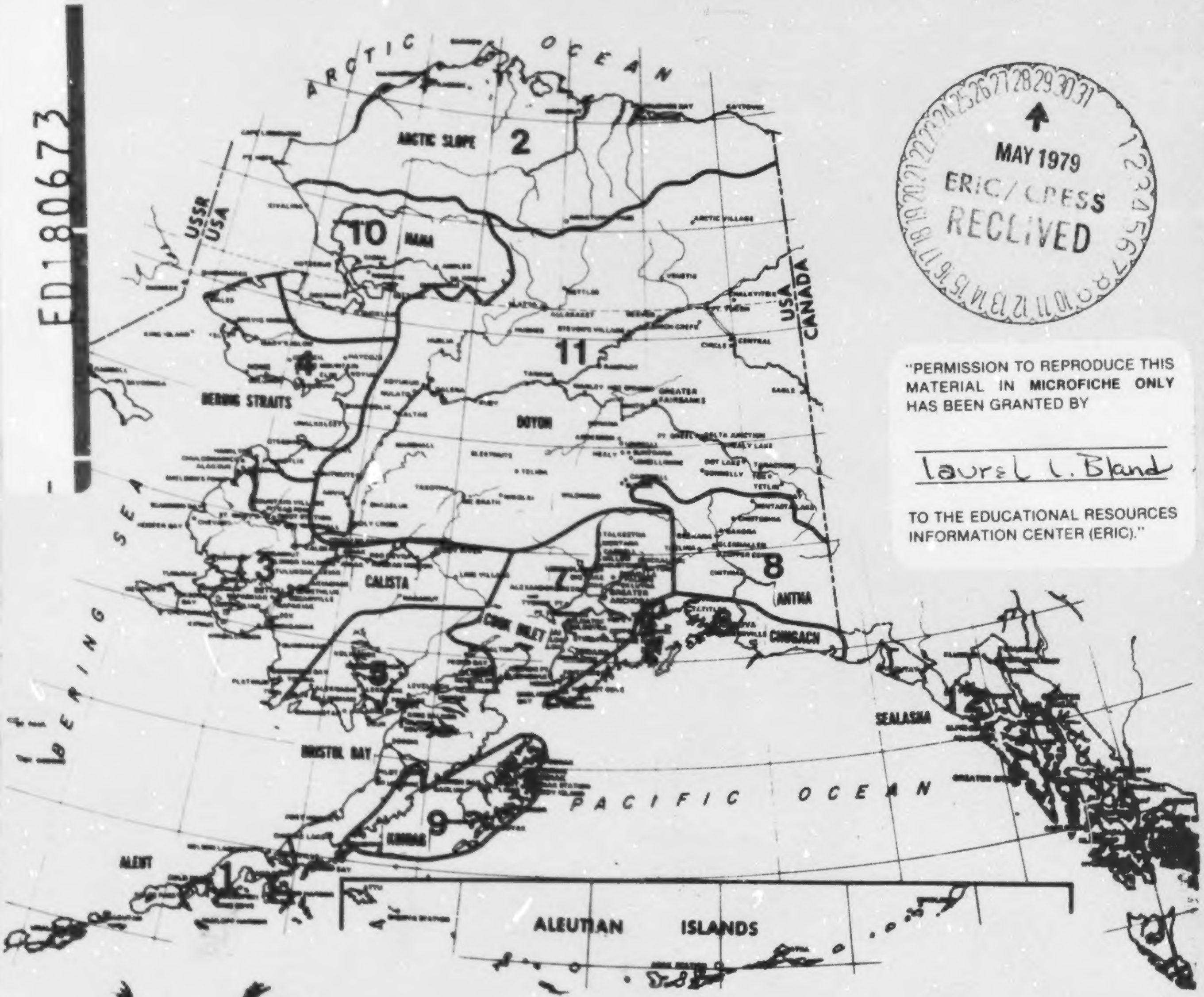
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ANCHORAGE, ALASKA

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ALASKA NATIVE POPULATION AND MANPOWER: 1975

A REPORT

by

Laurel L. Bland, Ph. D.

Anchorage, Alaska 99501

January 1976

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The cost of compiling and producing this limited initial edition of ALASKA NATIVE POPULATION AND MANPOWER: 1975 was underwritten by Alyeska Pipeline Service Company through a special arrangement between the author, Hers, Inc., and the legal service firm of Groh, Benkert & Walter of Anchorage, Alaska. This report is the result of independent research and the conclusions drawn or opinions stated are those of the author unless otherwise noted. We wish to extend our appreciation to the sponsors for the opportunity to conduct an investigation originating from an early interest generated by our association with the Alaska Human Rights Commission beginning in 1967. We particularly wish to express our appreciation to those individuals with Alyeska Pipeline Service Company, Groh, Benkert & Walter, and O'Melveny & Myers who generously provided time to assist in the final phase of production, publication, and graphic illustrations for this report.

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January 1976

ABSTRACT

ALASKA NATIVE POPULATION AND MANPOWER: 1975

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In 1975 the general population characteristics of the State of Alaska are:

- It is a small population when compared to other states.
- The military plus dependents is a sustained substantial number within the state's adult population.
- The state population is young when compared to other states.
- An established sub-population of the state consists of Alaska Natives, aboriginal descendents of Aleuts, 3 cultural divisions of Eskimos, and 4 major tribal groups of American Indians.
- Rapid economic development in the extractive industries, particularly that related to the petroleum industry and the initial lengthy construction of a massive pipeline system is rapidly changing the size and residence patterns of the state's civilian population.
- The rapid growth of the non-Native population creates a substantial decline in the per capita Native/non-Native population ratio, thus bringing about a steady dimunition of the numerical minority status of the Alaska Native population within the state.
- Implementation of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, coupled with Federal and State law, regulation, and policy affecting social welfare are circumstantially bringing about forced cultural change for Alaska Natives that has apparently already strongly affected residence, employment, and manpower utilization patterns for Alaska Natives of the prime working ages.

This study utilizes 1970 Census data for Alaska, Alaska Federation of Natives (AFN) 1974 (tribal) Enrollment, Juneau Area Bureau of Indian Affairs, Alaska Area Native Health Service, and Alaska Department of Labor (ADOL) population data. Alaska Native population characteristics and residence patterns are described in a series of tables, charts, maps, and graphs wherein census or other authoritative population data for Alaska dated prior to and for 1975 are reported, statistically treated where appropriate to obtain extrapolations for 1975, and comparisons are drawn between the different data sources. Using available data, Alaska Native manpower utilization and cash income-producing Alaska Native Work Force as a subdivision of the Alaska Work Force are described and discussed.

Private industry's contribution in the on-going task to define and describe the Alaska Native Work Force is recognized in drawing upon Alyeska Pipeline Service Company (responsible agent for constructing the transAlaska

pipeline) data resources as related to Alaska Native manpower recruitment, training, and hiring record-keeping system as used by the above named company. This is briefly described acknowledging it as an original, innovative, and apparently successful means of collecting, retrieving, and immediately utilizing data and information to enhance and expand statewide manpower planning and employment of Alaska Natives. These data additionally provide insight into the seasonal, mobility, and availability factors affecting the Alaska Native Work Force as these can relate to statewide, regional, and local employment of Alaska Native people. In addition to the points listed in the first paragraph, discussion also covers some implications of the Claims Act, major construction projects associated with or related to the pipeline system and other rural economic development as it may affect Alaska Native Work Force growth and utilization.

Results of the study state the author's position whereby the most realistic figure for the Alaska Native population in 1975 is estimated to be 62,005, with approximately 30,568 (49.3%) being men and women of prime working ages 18 through 64 years. Of these, the Alaska Native Work Force is estimated to be approximately 13,854 (age 18-64), or about 25% of the total Alaska Native population. The entire Alaska Native population is estimated to be slightly over 15% of the State population, a dramatic drop from nearly 20% in the five years since the 1970 Census. The Native population continues to reside primarily in the rural regions in Native Villages. The author states, however, that those of the younger prime working ages who are available to the statewide Work Force tend to appear in the major regional centers of population. Of these, the village residents who are seeking work outside their immediate home area are believed to substantially utilize the developing AFN/ADOL system for employment assistance. Thus, data are becoming available to enable specialists to conduct fruitful research on the subject of Alaska Native manpower and Work Force utilization as a part of the state's manpower potential and Civilian Work Force.

A reasonable assumption is made that a substantial portion of the prime working age Alaska Natives will not be available to the state's Work Force under any conditions, another portion will be available for employment for limited periods of time with or without personal restrictions upon where employment will be accepted, and a third portion will reflect employment patterns generally believed to be common to the non-Native population and Work Force of Alaska.

The end result of this study serves to illuminate two crucial questions facing the State of Alaska and its distinct sub-population, the Alaska Natives. In light of the fast changing socio-economic complexion of Rural Alaska, it is believed critical that these questions be squarely faced.

1. What portion of the Alaska Native population can realistically be described as included in the Alaska Work Force; and of this number, what portion must be regarded as a "closed" labor pool that is exclusively utilized in meeting employment demands associated with affairs internal to Alaska Native community and business interests.

2. How large a portion of the Alaska Native actual and potential manpower can be siphoned off into the general Alaska Work Force through politically inspired programs before the entire social structure of the general and regional Alaska Native culture (life style, economy, and values) is threatened with internal collapse that may possibly be attended by worse individual social privation and poverty than existed in Rural Alaska prior to 1970?

The author discusses these questions briefly in the light of currently available data and in context of the general socio-economic conditions of the State.

ALASKA NATIVE POPULATION AND MANPOWER: 1975

A REPORT

by

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I

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

This report recognizes the problems facing Alaska Natives, government, and industry in their mutual and separate endeavors to develop Alaska's human resources, most particularly those of the Alaska Natives. It specifically addresses manpower developmental planning and utilization within the parameters of current law and regulation.

Work force and labor force are terms used by the Alaska Department of Labor (ADOL) and the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) to mean civilians--not necessarily Alaskan residents--employed and unemployed who are actively seeking work. The term total work force includes military personnel stationed in Alaska. This report deals with the Civilian Work Force, and in particular with a component of the resident work force termed by the BIA as the Alaska Native "labor force." For purposes herein, this latter sub-population of the Alaskan Work Force is defined as Alaska Native individuals age 16-64 years in 1975 as employed or unemployed and seeking employment.

Efforts to bring as many minority member individuals as possible into the Civilian Work Force (the dominant minority being Alaska Natives) are hampered by conditions and circumstances generally considered to be unique to Alaska. Such efforts are additionally hampered by the fact that current major large scale new industrial occupation employment demand--construction of the transAlaska Pipeline System--has assumed priority attention in Alaskan EEO concerns and has become a political issue. In addition, these considerations are further hampered by the fact that construction of the pipeline system is an unprecedented private engineering effort requiring a labor force with skills and talents of a size not found in any single state, including Alaska.

Some of the unusual conditions faced by employers and would-be Alaskan resident employees--particularly rural residents and Alaska Natives--are:

1. Inadequate and sometimes temporarily nonextant communication and transportation facilities that hamper recruitment and hiring. A statewide system of employment assistance is not yet fully developed, and what does exist is thinly spread over a sparsely populated area one-fifth the size of the contiguous 48 states (an area larger than the next three largest states combined: Texas, California, and Montana). Systematic employment assistance services of any kind are faced by isolated and remote communities, language barriers in six basic aboriginal tongues plus English, job assistance centers located only in the larger communities, and disparities of all kinds from saleable skill levels to life-styles maintained between urban and rural resident working-age populations. (Ex. As of September, 1975, 93 out of approximately 170 Native villages are without telephones.)

2. The high cost and inefficiencies involved in recruitment for employers or job seekers as regards rural people, compound practical limits set by weather, time constraints, and distance.

3. Seasonal patterns of employment reflecting the diverse needs of employers and seasonal demands upon rural manpower to harvest the natural foods upon which most families depend (including participating in the commercial fishing

season) have not been systematically compared to date. The fluctuating availability of much of the rural labor force has not been clearly defined or described in order to reach conclusions regarding the rural manpower supply as it relates to matching the peak statewide demand for manpower from the Alaskan work force with the peak supply of Alaska Native manpower available to employers.

4. As a result of the foregoing, information reaching the rural villages and settlements about job opportunities is often inadequate regarding the nature of jobs available, skills required, actual conditions pertaining to training and/or employment, the time periods involved, and the various choices and opportunities available to individuals both locally and statewide. There are also inadequacies in the understanding of the above described limitations as they are imposed upon employers coupled with the lack of understanding by entry-level employees and trainees as regards their responsibilities to employers. In this regard, the State, Alaska Federation of Natives (AFN), private industry, and the various regional Native corporations (or associations) are all engaged in some form of employment assistance in the rural areas, but a systematic comprehensive approach in rendering this service is still in the preliminary developmental stage.

There has been a lack of information about what constitutes the available resident Alaska Work Force and the rural and Alaska Native sub-work force throughout the state. Due to the mobile, transient, recent and rapid growth, and unique indigenous aboriginal subpopulation factors characteristic to Alaska's population, the State is presently unable to furnish information regarding employment, unemployment, and availability of Work Force on the basis of persons who want to be employed, where, for how long, and on what kinds of conditions of a nature sufficiently current to be of practical use in meeting immediate or impending job-specific employer manpower need forecasts.

Time, recently implemented new methodology, and the apparent escalating progress in socio-economic development in rural Alaska may substantially alleviate some of the functional weaknesses in the information gathering and retrieval system currently in use. Meanwhile, it is hoped the instant report will contribute to the on-going attempt to gather information to develop resources regarding the number, availability, and location of the Alaska Native Work Force members of 1975, and serve as an aid in future developmental planning for effective utilization of this Work Force on a statewide basis.

In general terms, this report follows standard form for reporting the results of scholarly research. The content is in part an updating of previous research compiled by the author. It is intended to provide information and knowledgeable opinion for those interested in Alaskan resident and Alaskan Native manpower development planning. This information may be applied in problem solving, but the report itself is not designed nor intended to present answers or solve problems related to current issues in Alaska Work Force utilization. The design and methodology of research are described and presented in a manner that is intended to enable others to replicate the basic research or any part thereof.

In order to reduce repetition and for the convenience of communicating content, this report violates some rules of scholarly writing style. Particularly, an attempt is made to keep technical terms to a minimum, and to use acronyms and abbreviations throughout the text, footnotes, and sources cited. General references and sources cited will be found in the bibliography, Addendum F.

This report is subject to a peculiar condition in that different totals appear on tables for population detail for the Alaska population and the Alaska Native population, both citing as source the 1970 Census. In using these tables, it is advisable to refer to the specific source document to explain this discrepancy. Baseline population data from the 1970 Census is provided through use of computer printouts describing racial affiliation in Alaska by totals of individuals residing in census districts (reflecting larger racial totals), and by totals of individuals residing in 296 communities. The most frequently used source gives the smaller totals (detail by communities) but is believed to reflect a more accurate population distribution for Alaska Natives than the one that deals with 29 Census Districts. These disparate totals are reported in Age and Sex Characteristics of Alaska's Population, Vol. IX, No. 1, Mar. 1972, and Age and Race by Sex Characteristics of Alaska's Village Population, Vol. X, No. 2, Sept. 1973 (ISEGR).

Standard methods and standard precautions for research have been imposed upon this study. Computations were duplicated by a trained and qualified assistant as a check for accuracy. Any errors or omissions are the responsibility of the author, and any opinions appearing in these pages unless specifically attributed to others are those of the author. Many individuals, heads of government departments, divisions, sections, or agencies have been generous in supplying information and data, and a number of persons, Native and non-Native, acting both privately and in their public role have also contributed generously. This assistance is deeply appreciated, and this report would not be as broad nor contain as much consideration for the human element in relation to translating population data into terms of real people without these contributions to the study.

Assumptions

The population data sources used for this study are the most reliable and authoritative available at this time. They are official sources in that the State and Federal Government agencies collect the data, generate the reports, and use the figures as the basis for planning, policy making, and problem solving decisions. The data are subject to a number of qualifications, and any qualifications stated in the source documents must extend to the results obtained in treating the data obtained therefrom.

The design for research and method for treating data are believed to be sufficient and appropriate for the purpose of this study. A statistical model is used that provides for a simple consistent uniform progression of applied algebraic equations. It is standard practice to move from a "known" population figure by applying statistical tools to extrapolate for that population estimated figures for the population of the future. By applying birth and death rates for a circumscribed population to that population, and in the case of Alaska Natives allowing for in and out of state migration, reasonable estimates between the official census counts every ten years may be derived. Extrapolations gain strength if two acceptable sources for population counts are available within the decade between Census enumerations, as is the situation with this investigation. This provides the means for minimum and maximum estimates of population and age groups within a population whereby, as is a major assumption of this report, a reasonable estimate will fall within an approximate plus/minus 10 percent of the mean of the derived population or age-group figures given for a cited source.

Given the conditions under which the U.S. Census and other types of population counts are conducted in Alaska, there appears to be no other choice but to proceed in investigations concerning Alaska's population other than to consider the population figures as given by the U.S. Census, the BIA, and the Alaska Department of Labor as "known" population counts. Other sources would not be considered equally valid in serious matters involving Alaska's population in matters of law, regulation, and policy.

In Alaska the Aleut, Eskimo, and Indian population (Alaska Natives or Natives) can be considered a finite population. Ethnic origin (race) is established by either blood quantum or enrollment as an Alaska Native (the latter now being the official and legally recognized means of designating race and tribal affiliation in Alaska). Thus, subject to adjustments for omissions that may have occurred in the enrollment count as of 1974, together with natural increase minus deaths establishes the estimated population of resident Alaska Native people. For purposes of this report, certain percentages for age groups have been uniformly applied to the various total or subtotal enumerations for the Alaska Native population as derived from 1970 Census data as detailed for communities. It is believed that these percentages are appropriate on the basis of available data, and are thus assumed to hold reasonably true for the Alaska Native population as a whole regardless of difference in 1970 Census totals for Alaska Natives in the detail given by community enumeration or by census district. Additionally, these percentages will hold reasonably true for other Native population counts given by the Alaska Area Native Health Service (ANS), the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Alaska Federation of Natives (AFN), and the State.

On a statewide basis, the Alaska Native population remains relatively stable, and since race is a predetermined factor through blood quantum and/or enrollment as an Alaska Native with AFN, it is a finite population with the number of people in the population circumscribed by births and deaths within the population. The primary purpose of this study is to derive a reasonable estimate and description of characteristics of the Alaska Native population ages 18 through 64 in 1975. Except in the most general terms, natural increase in the population after 1970 is not, therefore, pertinent to this report. Natural decrease due to death is a consideration for the ages 13 through 59 for the reported 1970 population. Due to the random nature of the yearly death rate as reported by the regional service units of ANS, it is possible to derive an annual average death rate on the basis of reported deaths 1968-1972 for persons over 11 months for each of the 5 major geographic regions of the state. This annual average is believed to be the most accurate means for describing numbers of deaths by age groups for the period after 1970. Alaska Native migration in and out of the state for extended periods of time is a consideration. This information is not a matter of record. It is therefore assumed that discrepancies between figures estimated on the basis of death rate for the 1975 age groups for Alaska Natives and those given or derived from later official sources than the 1970 Census are due to the migration factor and underenumeration in the Census. These figures fall within plus/minus 5 percent when compared, thus, the derived figures are considered acceptable for practical purposes. When deriving total population figures from various sources of data for the years after 1970, a formula of births less infant mortality, less the average death rate provides a crude natural annual increase rate--the births, infant mortality, and death rates are derived from an average for the years 1968-1972. The same assumption applies to this average as described for the net decrease rate for age 13 through 59 in 1970. That is, that it will produce a reasonable estimate for practical purposes.

Historically, the Alaska Native population has remained basically rural, residing in small usually isolated and frequently remote villages. Over the years an unknown number of Alaska Natives move permanently to the larger communities--particularly Anchorage and Fairbanks--and more recently, Juneau. Since 1970 it has become increasingly more evident that the Alaskan population, in addition to being described as Native and non-Native, must also be characterized as urban and rural. The Bureau of the Census describes "urban" as communities of 2,500 or more. In Alaska, urban and rural must be viewed conceptually when these terms are applied to the Native population. It is generally known among those who provide health, education, social, medical, and other services to the Native people that individuals and families often move temporarily to the centers of population for varying periods of time, but they remain basically traditional and rural in their life style and will return to the village or region they call "home." Other families are permanent city dwellers and have lived in one of the communities of 2,500 or more for several generations. The younger educated Native people fall somewhere in the middle. An unknown number are urban in life style and personal preference, and though they may be presently living and working in the rural areas, will predictably eventually settle permanently in the cities. The reverse of this situation is true, as well. It is therefore assumed that the figures given in this report for "urban" and "rural" Native population are arbitrary, and persons so designated were assigned this classification upon the basis of residence at the time of the 1970 Census. Except that authorities generally agree that the number of Alaska Natives who are conceptually "urban" increases annually, there is no better means for classifying and estimating the number of urban and rural Alaska Natives other than upon the basis of data reported in the 1970 Census. It is also assumed that the percent of Alaska Native population for the 1970 age group 13-59 years classified as urban or rural will not change significantly in the five years since that date.

The non-Native population is not finite in the same sense that may be applied to the Native population. This report assumes a population concept of Native and non-Native population for the State, and Indian and non-Indian populations for the United States based upon the legal status assigned to Indian Tribes by the Federal Government whereby recognized Tribes enjoy self-governing powers equal to or greater than the individual states, and are circumscribed populations.

Under this concept, the non-Native population of Alaska is for all practical purposes an infinite population open to in-migration for any U.S. citizen and legally acceptable aliens. It is generally recognized that Alaska's non-Native population has maintained a significant rate of increase over each decade since 1940. Alaskan authorities also generally agree that a portion of the population, both Native and non-Native is "floating." That is, there are an unknown number of individuals who do not appear on the various periodic population enumerations. This report does assume, however, that due to the enrollment of Alaska Natives under terms of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, the number of Alaska Natives not reflected in the population figures cited from at least one of the sources stemming from the U.S. Department of the Interior (BIA or AFN) used herein is insignificant.

As regards the non-Native population of Alaska, due to the mobile, transient, and fluctuating characteristics of that population, except at the actual point in time an official census is taken, population estimates for the non-Native population of the State are regarded by some authorities as "guesstimates" at best. Thus, it is assumed that treating the non-Native population on the basis of available data in a manner similar to the treatment given the Native population data would lead to highly questionable results subject to so many qualifications as to make various population estimates so derived of little practical value.

This report, therefore, assumes that a practical approach to describing and analyzing the Alaska Native population in terms of human resource development and manpower planning and utilization is to view this population as a circumscribed subpopulation of the State with unique needs and characteristics. It further assumes that these unique aspects do not prohibit the Alaska Native population or its individuals from full and responsible participation in the government, business, and industry of Alaska, nor does it mean that Alaska's resident population is not in broad terms a homogenous one. This latter condition is reflected in the relatively large number of Alaska Native people visibly participating in government, business, and public affairs at all levels within the state. It is assumed on the basis of voluminous testimony in relation to passage of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (including what is said in context of Alaska Natives and the Land), statements appearing in the public media from a variety of Alaska Native viewpoints (e.g., the interviews reported in publications like Alaska magazine), and comments appearing in the 2(c) Report: Federal Programs and Alaska Natives, (e.g., "But in no age group did the 1970 Census report as many as 20 percent of the population moved from the Census division of 1965 residence" [Task I, Part A, Sec. 1, p. 1]), that the Alaska Native population regards itself as tied to the aboriginal lands of its ancestors and committed to cultural values and life styles that are in the process of adaptive change to the modern world. In the same section, the 2(c) Report further describes demographic considerations regarding the Alaskan population:

> Beginning with . . . the 1940's . . ., the non-Native population has increased seven-fold, while the Native population . . . has not even doubled. As a consequence, Natives have shrunk from almost half the population to about one-sixth (refering to the 1970 Census) . . ., nearly half of non-Natives had come to Alaska from another state since 1965.
>
> The native population, however, is predominantly rural. In 8 out of the 12 Native regions there are no urbanized areas, and of the four regions with urban populations the vast majority reside within the general area of Anchorage, Fairbanks, Juneau and Ketchikan. In its predominant social, economic, and cultural aspects, the Native population is the population of village Alaska. Moreover, the villages in which some two-thirds of the Natives live are predominantly Native in their population, life style, and governance, with relatively few non-Native residents. In this sense, Native Alaska is a thing apart.
>
> The western and northern sections of Alaska are populated primarily by Natives: in each of five regions, Natives constitute two-thirds or more of the total population, and about half of all Natives live in these regions. Moreover, in several regions (notably the Aleutians) the non-Native population is heavily or predominantly military, more or less separate from the civilian population.

> On the other hand, about 40 percent of Natives live in three regions surrounding Anchorage, Fairbanks, and Juneau where economic and social activities are dominated by urban American values and life styles.
>
> Very few residents of the rural, predominantly Native regions were enrolled elsewhere, indicating an attachment to a place in some other region. The obverse of this is that in four regions, half or more of the enrolled in those regions lived elsewhere, especially in the Anchorage area, where more than half the 1974 Native residents were enrolled to some other region.
>
> The age distribution of non-Natives . . . is characteristic of an immigrant population, very heavily weighted by the prime working ages, which include about half the population-- more than the U.S. average and much more than the Native population. The differences are particularly marked between the predominantly urban non-Native population and the Native villages where the population of working ages has been depleted by out-migration to the cities. In four of the western regions the median ages are below 18 for males, and below 17 for females. Among non-Natives the median ages are above 20 in all regions, but younger in most regions than the U.S. average, as would be expected of an immigrant population. (Above from 2(c) Report: Task I, Part A, Sec. 1, pp. 1-2).

Thus, in general terms, even in 1970 the Alaska Native population is seen as predominantly rural with a significant portion of its working age members residing in the three major urban areas of the state (Anchorage, Fairbanks, and Juneau), an unknown portion of which are permanent residents of the area, and others who can be presumed to have come to the cities seeking social and economic opportunities not afforded in the villages. The villages currently maintain viability by combining adaptations of traditional life styles and adoption of modern accruements (e.g., transportation, communication, and energy), while a portion of the village population temporarily or permanently pursues a cash livelihood in the urban areas.

On the basis of visible evidence, the small non-Native communities of rural Alaska, and the larger military bases operate much like small towns anywhere in the U.S.

By common dictionary definition, Alaska's population resides in one metropolis (Anchorage), two small cities (Fairbanks and Juneau), three towns (Sitka, Ketchikan and Kenai), a number of major military bases and small sites or stations, 175 Native Villages, and about 110 small towns and communities. Of the 175 Native communities, more than half (93) do not have telephone communications, nor is this expected to change before late 1976 or early 1977 (Alaska Economic Trends, Aug. 1975, p. 2).

Definition of Terms and Abbreviations

TOTAL POPULATION	Refers to all persons including the military residing in Alaska at any given period.
CIVILIAN POPULATION	Refers to all persons except the military residing in Alaska at any given period.
ALASKA NATIVE POPULATION	Refers to all persons categorically recognized by the Federal Government as Alaska Eskimo, Aleut, or Alaskan Athabascan, Tlingit, Haida, or Tsmshean Indian ethnic origin.
RESIDENT ALASKA NATIVE POPULATION	As above, except it refers only to Alaska Natives who reside in the state, including persons away for schooling, training, military service, institutionalization or other reasons that do not ordinarily change resident status for a given state.

NON-NATIVE POPULATION	Refers to all persons residing in Alaska at any given period except Alaska Natives.
RESIDENT POPULATION	Refers to all persons residing in Alaska at any given period who are not migratory seasonal workers, military, or who are living in the state temporarily upon a job-determined rotational basis to other places of assignment.
URBAN POPULATION	(a) by Census definition, persons who reside in a community of 2,500 or more, (b) conceptually persons who live in general accordance with urban life styles, cultural attitudes, and behavior.
RURAL POPULATION	(a) by Census definition, persons who reside in communities of less than 2,500, (b) conceptually persons who live in general accordance with the patterns of cultural life style of the Alaska Natives who occupy a given geographic region of the state.
TOTAL WORK FORCE	Refers to all persons in Alaska including military and seasonal migrant workers as estimated on a periodic basis by the Alaska Department of Labor and described by ADOL as employed or unemployed and seeking employment.
CIVILIAN WORK FORCE	Total work force except the military.
ALASKA NATIVE WORK FORCE	Refers to resident Alaska Natives reported by the BIA as those Alaska Natives employed or unemployed and seeking work.
WORKING AGE GROUP	For this report, refers to persons age 18 through 64 years.
NATIVE ASSOCIATION	A regional organization of Alaska Natives enrolled as members of one of the Alaska Native aboriginal groups (Eskimo, Aleut, or Indian by subdivisions) conducting business and social affairs through corporate structures in accordance with terms of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

NATIVE REGION	Refers to an arbitrary geographic region described by boundaries associated with ancient and aboriginal land use of each of the 12 Native Associations described above.
RESERVE	A parcel of land designated by the U.S. Department of the Interior for the use and enjoyment of certain specified groups of Alaska Natives who elected to conduct local affairs under tribal designation rather than the regional corporation, although reserve status does not necessarily preclude receipt of services or benefits associated with enrollment in the regional association with which they are usually affiliated.
TRIBE	A term not commonly used in Alaska in the legal sense (i.e., as a recognized special class of U.S. citizens with self-governing powers), but commonly used for designating subgroups within the major racial classifications of Aleut, Indian, and Eskimo.
RURAL COMMUNITY	By census definition, any community of less than 2,500 residents.
NATIVE VILLAGE	By U.S. Department of Interior definition, any community of Alaska Natives declared by the Department as a "Native Village" under terms of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. (In this report, smaller communities are occasionally referred to as Native or non-Native rural communities to differentiate between the Census definition and the legal Native Village status.)
1970 Census	U.S. Census Population Estimates and Projections, Series P-25, No. 547 (ALASKA) and any other official U.S. documents related to the official census count for Alaska of 1970.

ADOL	Alaska Department of Labor
AFN	Alaska Federation of Natives
ANS	U.S. Public Health Service, Alaska Area Native Health Service (Central Administrative Offices in Anchorage).
BIA	U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs.
EEO	Equal Employment Opportunity (laws, regulations, and agreements pertaining thereto).
ISEGR	University of Alaska, Institute for Social, Economic, and Government Research.
2(c) REPORT	2(c) Report: Federal Programs and Alaska Natives, Vols. I-IV.
CLAIMS ACT	Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, December 18, 1971 (Public Law 92-203, 92nd Congress: 85 Stat. 688-716).

II

DATA COLLECTION AND TREATMENT

Information appearing in this report concerns the resident population of the State of Alaska. Most particularly it concerns the resident Alaska Native population; Northern (Inupic and Siberian Yupic speaking) and Southern (Alaskan Yupic speaking) Eskimos; Athabascan Indians of Interior Alaska; Aleuts; and Tlingit, Haida, and Tsmshean Indians of Southeast Alaska. Population data is obtained from what are commonly accepted as official and/or authoritative sources, with other data or supportive opinion being presented from what are generally viewed as reliable and informed sources.

The purpose of this investigation is to report derived reasonable estimates for the 1975 Alaska Native population between the ages 18 through 64 years. When possible or appropriate, estimates will be given by sex, age subdivisions, geographic region of residence, and by Native Association region. Except in passing comment, this report does not treat educational, skill, or ability levels of the Alaskan population or any part thereof, or the work experience characteristics of the Native or non-Native populations.

In statistical computation, the larger the population being treated, the more likely the results can be expected to depict reality. In comparison with other major Indian groups, the Alaska Native population is small. The permanent population of Alaska is small in comparison to other states, is highly mobile within state borders, and maintains an apparent high level of in- and out-migration over given periods of time. Research presently has no choice but to acknowledge these conditions and proceed on the basis of available data, qualifying results by allowing a reasonable plus/minus margin for estimates derived to allow for statistical or built-in errors in source data.

More than half of Alaska's population and Work Force resides in the three urban centers: Anchorage, Fairbanks, and Juneau, with nearly two-thirds of this portion residing in the Anchorage area alone. To further compound the problem of producing useful practical information as regards the development, utilization, and deployment of resident Alaskan manpower, the researcher (and those who apply the research) must take into consideration the urban and rural nature of the state's population distribution, the traditional life style characteristics of the Native villages, and a rural settlement pattern that covers nearly 600 million square miles.

This report is compiled in the belief that the best, most accurate, and officially acceptable sources for data and information are being used. All source data is subject to the errors or qualifications stated in the source documents. The extent of variables and unknowns to which the Alaskan population is subject, including the Alaska Native subpopulation, has not yet been described in terms that permit general application of statistical adjustment factors that enjoy uniform agreement between the specialists in Alaskan population statistics, other than those that have already been applied to the source data used herein.

Validity of results is confirmed in two ways: One, data sources for establishing baseline data regarding Alaska and Alaska Native Population and Work (or Labor) Force baseline figures from which to extrapolate estimates for the instant report are obtained only from official sources recognized by State and Federal Governments. Two, derived estimates and ratios for age groups within the Alaska Native population prepared for the instant report, when compared for different periods with different official sources for the same population and same periods (when these data are available), are well within research standards for acceptance as reasonable statistics for the same population. For example, the percent of Alaska Native population aged 13-59 years derived herein for the 1970 Census, when extrapolated through 1975 for the same group (then aged 18-64 years) conforms sufficiently with a BIA Native population report for the same age group in 1975 to validate application of age group percentage constants based on the treatment of 1970 Census data for Alaska Natives used in this study.

Reliability is established by having four different qualified persons repeat one or more various random computations providing information reflected on tables compiled for the instant report using the same equations but slightly different mathematical methods. Virtually identical results were demonstrated in every instance, indicating the statistical treatment of data used herein can be repeated without significant differences in the results.

It is believed that standard basic statistical equations commonly applied to project populations will produce for the Alaska Native population results that may be viewed as reasonably accurate estimates for this population as any other statistical model that might be applied.

Primary sources for data treatment herein are the U.S. Bureau of the Census, the U.S. Public Health Service-Alaska Area Native Health Service, the U.S. Department of the Interior-Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Alaska Federation of Natives Enrollment, and the State of Alaska Department of Labor. Sources technically classified as "secondary" used herein include reports from these and other departments or agencies of government and the University of Alaska that draw upon the primary sources listed above. These include, but are not limited to:

1. Publications of the Institute for Social, Economic, and Government Research of the University of Alaska--most particularly those described as "tables published here are reproduced directly from the computer print out" of the 1970 U.S. Census magnetic tapes (ISEGR Vols. IX, No. 1, Mar. 1972 and X, No. 2, Sept. 1973).
2. A computer printout from the First Count set of 1970 Census magnetic tapes for Alaska giving place of residence, age, sex, and race details obtained from the Boeing Computer Service Company for verification and cross-reference purposes.
3. Publications and internal reports regarding the Alaska Native population from the Juneau Area Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Alaska Area Native Health Services, and the Alaska Federation of Natives.
4. The 2(c) Report: Federal Programs and Alaska Natives, Vols. I-IV.
5. Publications and reports generated by the Research and Analysis Section of the Alaska Department of Labor.
6. Publications and reports generated by other Departments of State Government.
7. Internal reports made available for this study by Alyeska Pipeline Service Company.
8. Informal interviews with responsible leaders or spokesmen for several Alaska Native associations or corporations.

9. Collected field notes and observations recorded by the author for the period 1967 through the present.

Ideally, the various figures derived from reports based upon the 1970 Census like those generated through the Alaska Area Native Health Service and portions of the statistical tables in the 2(c) Report should agree. In terms of absolute numbers this is not always the case, and the difference in some cases is substantial. Therefore, the method used here to present results of treatment of population data from various sources gives maximum and minimum figures with a mean and a range stated as a plus/minus percent departure from the mean. The smallest Alaska Native population estimates are derived from the 1970 population data, and the largest from Alaska Native Enrollment data provided by the U.S. Department of the Interior, and the 1975 Report of Labor Force, Juneau Area BIA.

The Bureau of the Census periodically publishes updated estimates of the populations of the various states by census divisions and metropolitan areas. The most recent report for Alaska was issued as of June 1975, giving a provisional estimate for the state as of July 1, 1974, as 337,000 persons. This is shown to be an 11.6 percent change from 1970, with 3.6 percent attributed to net in-migration. This report does not provide detail information regarding sex, age, or race, or the military portion of the population.

Data Treatment

In selection of method for treating data, cost-efficiency and tolerance limits for margin of error in manual computation were weighed against the various choices available in package model programs offered through computer service agencies or the creation of a computer program specifically designed for this study. After due deliberation, it was decided to apply standard basic statistical tools in a uniform and consistent manner in a manual treatment of data. It is believed this will enable others to repeat all or parts of the computations for verification. Additionally, it is believed that this approach to treatment of data will permit a more easily understood and communicated analysis and interpretation of results.

Baseline data are developed from the various sources. These data appear in a series of tables generated for this report. Tables are classified according to data source, progressively condensing and summarizing results to a point where comparison tables and charts can be generated. When comparisons are made within results obtained from the same data source, or between results obtained from treatment of different sources of data, maximum, minimum, and mean with plus/minus factor are given. Occasionally totals may not agree with tables due to rounding, but internal differences are insignificant. In tables dealing with populations for the geographic regions, totals for the Native population include that population as given for Census District #12 in the Southwest Region. In all other tables, Census District #12 Native population figures are included in the Cook Inlet Native Region totals.

Five algebraic formulas are applied consistently as appropriate throughout treatment of data and the generating of tables and charts:

1. To obtain age groups within the 1970 Alaska Native population from data given by various sources:

$C = B/A$

$X = CD$

(A = Total Alaska population
(B = Alaska Native population
(C = Derived percent of B
(D = Total population within age group
(X = Number of Alaska Natives within age group

2. To obtain Mean:

$X = (A+B)/2$

(A = Maximum figure for population treated
(B = Minimum figure for same population
(X = Mean

3. To obtain Range:

$X = M+(A-B)/2$

(M = Mean
(X = Range

4. To obtain estimated decrease due to death:

$X = AB/1000$

(A = Population being treated
(B = Crude death rate for population treated
(X = Estimated yearly decrease

5. To obtain crude Alaska Native Net Natural Increase:

$X = ((A-B)/C)-D$

(A = 5 year mean births
(B = 5 year mean infant deaths
(C = 1970 population/1000
(D = Death rate as per #4 above
(X = Net annual rate of natural increase

In treating the collected population data, the data are divided into two source categories: 1)national - the 1970 Census, and 2)local - ADOL and the BIA, AFN, and ANS. The percentage applied throughout for the age group 13-59 in 1970 (and thus 18-64 in 1975) were derived from the 1970 Census data detail as given in Vol. X, No. 2, 1973, ISEGR. The Alaska Native mean death rates were computed as the average for each of the Native association regions for the years 1968-1972 as appear in the 2(c) Report (Task I, Health, pp. 4-5) and verified by in-house documents of the Systems Development Section of ANS (Field Notes, Aug. 1975).

In order to describe as accurately as possible the population distribution for Alaska Natives on the basis of available data and to provide comparative figures for verification of computations performed for this report, data were obtained and treated separately for six different geographic divisions of resident population:

1. 296 communities assigned by location to the 12 Native Association regions (Tables 1-6)
2. 29 Census Districts (Chart A and Map 3)
3. 5 Geographic regions as commonly used in State and ISEGR publications (Map 4)
4. Native Association Regions (Chart B and Map 7)
5. 5 Bureau of Indian Affairs Agencies (Chart C and Map 5)
6. 7 ANS service units (Chart D and Map 6)

For these geographic divisions, data treatment is reported herein primarily in terms of the 12 Native Association regions and the 5 geographic (ecological) regions.

Employment and work force data were obtained from sources supplied by the Alaska Department of Labor and the BIA. The main reference for Alaska Native Work Force data is the BIA Report of Labor Force which gives figures in terms of age 16 and over. To obtain an estimate of the Alaska Native Work Force age 18-64 years derived from this figure, the appropriate formula as described on the foregoing pages was applied.

The death rates and net natural increase rates derived for treating data used in this study, or applied as given by the source (when so specified on the tables or charts) are believed to be the most valid and reliable means for obtaining estimates appropriate to the population data being treated, and are used as a constant in treating the various data as indicated in the results. A second constant used in data treatment is the percent of Alaska Natives between the ages of 13 through 59 years in

1970 extrapolated through 1975. For all practical purposes, there appears to be no more valid and reliable statistical method upon which to base computations for deriving these two constants other than those described here. Since all population data for Alaska, including the Alaska Native Population and Alaska Work Force estimates are subject to many qualifications, it is believed that the use of the two constants just described are as reasonable and appropriate for the purposes of this report than any others that might be applied.

Data are treated according to source. Each source is treated progressively to a point where comparisons may be made between figures for the total Alaska Native population and the age group ultimately 18-64 years in 1975 for the various years data are available from the different sources. As far as is known, population characteristics in detail appropriate for this study appear only in Vol. X, No. 2, Sept. 1973, ISEGR, or in computer printout (giving no greater detail) directly from the 1970 Census tapes. The Census data appears by 296 Alaskan communities by number of persons by age and sex for the whole community. The ethnic origin (race) appears only as a total number by race for each community. The percentages for totals and age group subtotals for Alaska Natives were derived from these basic figures. The derived percentages were compared throughout the treatment of data with various reports of different past and subsequent years obtained from State, BIA, and ANS reports, and are generally found to conform within plus/minus 5 percent with these historical data sources. In the 1970 Census data report, Vol. IX, No. 1, Mar. 1972, ISEGR, an additional 4797 Alaska Natives are enumerated by Census District totals, but apparently were not included in the detailed report for Alaska's 296 communities. The derived percent for the age group 13-59 appears for this data only in any tables so indicated. The Alaska 1970 Census Atlas provides population location data by the smallest units used for Census reporting, enumeration districts. These figures were used together with the aforementioned ISEGR publications to derive Rural Alaska and Alaska Native population distribution for the 12 Native Association Regions. By this method, baseline data from the 1970 Census were obtained,and statistical assumptions derived for application in treating Alaska Native population data based upon the reported 1970 Census for Alaska were established for use herein.

According to explanatory information accompanying ADOL statistical reports, Work Force data is reported by "total employment and unemployment", the "total employment figures include self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, domestics, agricultural workers, and workers directly involved in work stoppages, as well as nonfarm wage and salary employment adjusted for multiple job holding and commuting", and "unemployment estimates include all jobless persons looking for work". Source of Work Force data are "contribution reports filed quarterly by most employers in the State", "reports filed by federal agencies under the federal unemployment insurance program", and "state and local government employment . . . reports which these government units send" to ADOL. Thus, ADOL Work Force data reporting does not include estimates of the State's population age 16 years and older (some of ADOL publications note that the Work Force includes these ages), nor does it estimate manpower potential as a part of its various standard regular periodic publications dealing with Work Force and population statistics. The BIA periodic Report of Labor Force deals with the resident Alaska Native Population, apportioning it by age groups and persons employed, unemployed, activities precluding employment, and not seeking employment. It is therefore possible to establish Native and non-Native components for the Alaska Work Force by treating comparable data from ADOL and BIA. It is further possible to draw reasonably firm comparisons between these components when reporting dates coincide. It is not possible to draw comparisons or construct ratios on the basis of manpower potential for the Alaska Native/non-Native population components (i.e., a theoretical construct based on the estimated number of able bodied individuals over age 16 who might be brought into the state's Work Force or either of its components) because this aspect of the total Alaska population is not included in the present population status reporting system.

According to information obtained from a company spokesman, APSC's Manpower Utilization Report (Match List) is the result of a joint effort of the Company and the Alaska Federation of Natives. It is kept current through information supplied by AFN as regards recruitment and referrals for employment on the pipeline construction project and regular reports from project contractors and training facilities. The Match List encompasses all Natives employed on the construction project by job-specific terms of employment by individuals and cumulatively as minorities. Individual Alaska Natives are coded by Social Security number to prevent duplication in counting and recording. The Match List, which concerns Alaska Natives exclusively, includes all construction project occupations including professional/technical, crafts or trades under union jurisdiction, and any other type of job for which an Alaskan might be hired. From this list, the company is able to ascertain who is or has been employed, hired, and for how long and how many job-specific terms (i.e., hired/rehired for another job-specific term), thus avoiding double counting of individuals. The Match List additionally identifies and enumerates by individuals those Alaska Natives who have received training sponsored by APSC whether they were or were not subsequently employed. (Bland, Research Notes, Aug.-Oct. 1975).

Tables, Charts, Maps, and Graphs

In general, regarding the following pages, summation data are presented mainly in two types of geographic divisions, the State of Alaska as divided by 12 Alaska Native Association regions (Map 7) and five geographic regions (Map 4). Chart A lists the Native Regions as they are assigned to the geographic regions. Census Districts, BIA Agencies, and ANS Service Units are similarly conformed to the five geographic regions in Maps 3, 5, and 6. State and Federal reports list the 29 Census Districts in alphabetical order, and the State numbers Districts accordingly as shown in Chart B. Map 2 provides a graphic illustration of the major traditional divisions of aboriginal lands according to ethnic (tribal) occupation. It is included as clarification for those who are not familiar with the former and largely still current distribution of the Alaska Native population.

Table 1 provides the most detailed 1970 Census data available as shown by race, sex, and age groups for the Native and non-Native communities as listed by 12 Native Association regions. Table 2 summarizes this information by Native region and the state.

Table 3 reflects the estimated percent of Alaska Native population of the 12 Native regions by Native and non-Native communities by age groups. The percentages derived for the Native communities are believed to be the most accurate since they do not include military personnel when the military bases are listed separately in the source data.

Tables 4 through 10 treat 1970 Census data progressively, with Table 10 providing a comparison of population estimates derived using information given for the Native population by 29 Census Districts and the 296 communities of Alaska. It should be noted that when percentages are given for the Native Association regions, and a percentage is also shown for the geographic region, the latter is not an average of the Native Association regions. It is computed on the basis of the geographic region population figure. This is true for all tables compiled for this study.

Table 13 provides estimates of urban and rural resident Alaska Natives derived on the basis of 1970 Census data. These estimates are highly questionable for 1975 due to the rapidly changing (but as yet not fully known) nature of residence patterns of the young adult Native population.

Tables 15 through 27 reflect the results of treating the various sources of Alaska Native population data to provide progressive estimates for the years 1970 to 1975 by Native age groups and total population.

Table 19 population estimates afford comparison with other authoritative sources by listing Alaska Native Population as estimated by ANS for 1970 through 1975 divided by ANS Service and geographic regions.

Table 27 provides a historical comparison that may be compared to the updated population for Alaska as published by the Bureau of the Census for the same period. This comparison suggests a military population in 1974 of approximately 4.1% of the total population. For this same period, two census districts reflect a decrease in civilian population, Angoon (26 persons) of the Sealaska Native region, and Bristol Bay Borough (30 persons) of the Calista Native region. All other census districts increased for a statewide increase of an estimated 52,770 persons (26,130 being reported for Anchorage and 7,729 for Fairbanks).

Table 17 giving percentages for the Native population derived from the 1970 Census, provides estimates for the Native population for the five geographic regions of the state. Proportionately, these estimates do not appear to differ significantly from estimates derived by other means or from other sources for the Native population. The figures provided by BIA for 1975 serve as an interval reference point and confirm the reasonable accuracy of the various appropriate extrapolations appearing in this report. As noted above, a dramatic increase in population is reported by ADOL and is also projected by the Bureau of the Census for 1974 for Anchorage and Fairbanks. That this increase includes a larger number of Alaska Natives than was reported in the 1970 Census is a reasonable assumption, given current conditions in the state. There is, however, insufficient available data or information upon which to base a change in the age group percentages used throughout this study for the two geographic regions affected by the reported major increase--Southcentral and Interior--which accounts for more than half the total increase in population.

As regards the population data sources used, it should be emphasized it is the position of this paper that the Alaska Native population figures reported by the Department of the Interior (i.e., the BIA and the AFN Enrollment) are probably a more realistic reflection of a census of the resident Alaska Native population than are the estimates derived from the

1970 Census. A strong consideration in this position is that the BIA maintains annual estimates, and these conform reasonably well with AFN Enrollment data as recorded in 1973-1974; both sets of data being collected and reported by agencies whose primary purpose is centered upon serving the Alaska Native resident population. It is also the position of this paper that the estimated percent of the Alaska Native population in 1975 (49.3%) for the portion age 18 through 64 years derived on the basis of the 1970 Census (ISEGR, Vol. X) is a valid estimate of percent of the age group for all practical purposes, since it is in proportional conformity with the number obtained from BIA 1975 Alaska Native population figures (Labor Force Report, May 1975). It is the opinion of the author that 1975 mean estimates for the Alaska Native population (62,005) and the 18-64 years age group (30,568) are probably the most realistic figures obtainable on the basis of currently available data. To allow for ongoing change, however, a plus/minus statistical adjustment factor of 10 percent should always be applied to these estimates.

Civilian Work Force figures as reported by ADOL are the official data available regarding the Alaskan work force. According to the Department:

> Employment estimates . . . are computed on a Labor Force basis. This procedure reflects employment figures according to place of residence, counting employed persons only once. Conceptually, this method brings the State and area data closer to the national figures derived from the monthly Current Population Survey. (Labor Force Estimates, Oct. 1975, p. 1)

The publication cited above uses two tables in reporting data. One shows the Civilian Labor Force with total employment and unemployment, indicating the unemployment rate. The "total employment figures include self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, domestics, agricultural workers, and workers directly involved in work stoppages, as well as nonfarm wage and salary employment adjusted for multiple job holding and commuting." (Labor Force Estimates, Oct. 1975, p. 1). A second table "shows non-agricultural wage and salary employment by place of establishment subdivided into major industry division." (Labor Force Estimates, Oct. 1975, p. 1). It is from this second table that the figures for construction industry employment are obtained. In obtaining totals for employment and unemployment, the Department notes that (relative to Employment Security coverage):

> In certain categories of noncovered employment, employer sources of data do not exist on a continuous reporting basis. For these categories employment estimates were prepared from projections of the 1970 Census figures and from special surveys. (Labor Force Estimates, Oct. 1975, p. 1).

The Department also states that "Unemployment estimates include all jobless persons looking for work, regardless of whether or not they qualify for unemployment insurance benefits." (Labor Force Estimates, Oct. 1975, p. 1). Although it is not stated in the publication cited, the Department commonly reports the work force in terms of age 16 years and older, as does the BIA. It is assumed, in the absence of any statement noting otherwise, that Civilian Work Force data appearing from publications generated by ADOL deals with persons aged 16 years and over.

Graphs

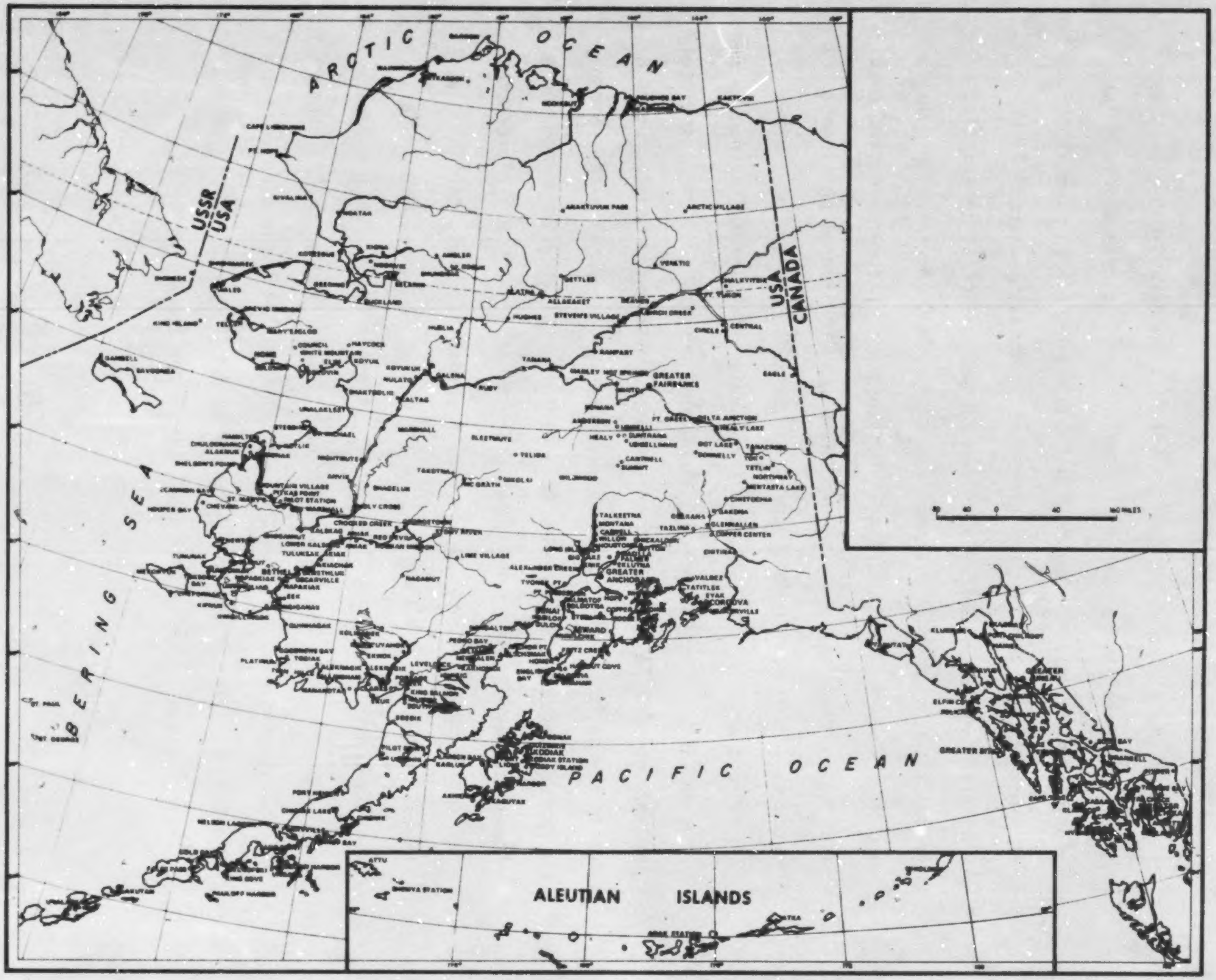
Graphs are used sparingly, and appear when a visual statement of statistical data accompanying the appropriate Table or Chart will aid in communicating rapidly the various comparisons being drawn. Such graphs appear immediately following the table or chart cited as the source for information contained therein.

Specifically in order of appearance, the Tables, Charts, Maps, and Graphs are presented in the following pages.

Map 1 is a standard map of the State of Alaska. Map 2 provides a general orientation to the traditional lands of Alaska's five major aboriginal groups: the Northern and Southern Eskimos, Aleuts, Athabascan Indians, and the three tribal groups of Southeast Indians. Although Alaska Natives are relatively mobile throughout the state (particularly youth attending secondary schools in the various centers of population and Mt. Edgecumbe in Southeast) the majority of the rural Native population residing in villages conforms with the traditional settlement patterns of the most recent aboriginal period.

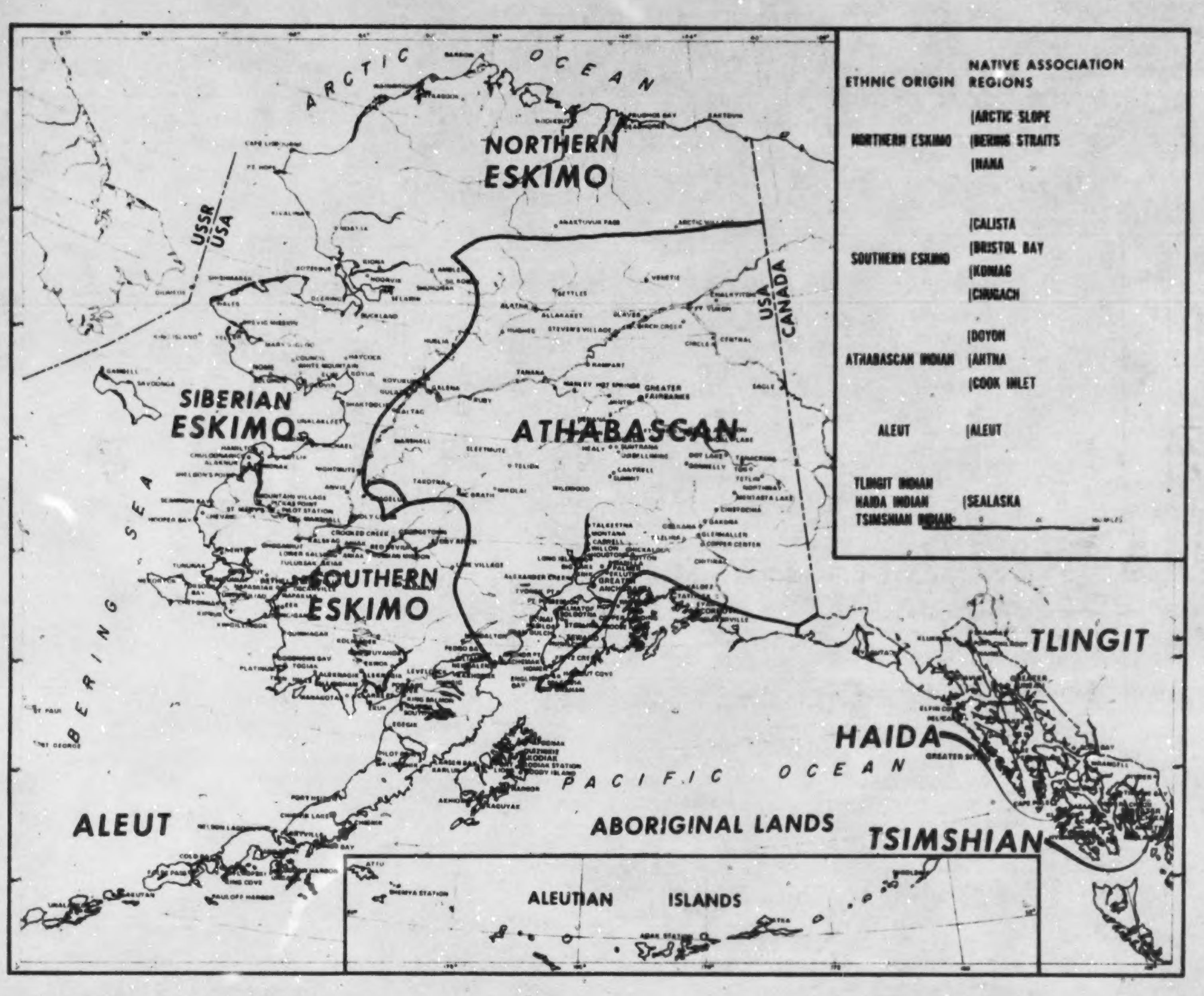
Chart A lists the 29 Alaska Census Districts located by number and name on Map 3. These appear on the tables and are conformed as closely as possible to the Alaska Native Regions appearing on Map 7. Chart B lists the Native Regions as they most nearly conform with the commonly accepted geographic (environmental) divisions of the state, and these appear on Map 4. Map 7 shows the state as it is commonly divided to reflect the areas served by the twelve Native regional associations (Native Regions). Reserves within the Native Regions are not specifically shown because the information is not required for purposes herein.

Chart C lists the BIA service agencies as they generally conform to the Native Regions. The Agencies' jurisdictional areas appear on Map 5. Chart D lists the ANS service areas as they generally conform to the Native Regions. The Service Areas appear on Map 6.


ARCTIC OCEAN
USSR
USA
USA
CANADA
ARCTIC VILLAGE
GREATER FAIRBANKS
EAGLE
CENTRAL
NOME
BETHEL
GREATER ANCHORAGE
VALDEZ
CORDOVA
SEWARD
KODIAK
BERING SEA
PACIFIC OCEAN
ALEUTIAN ISLANDS

MAP 1

STATE OF ALASKA


ARCTIC OCEAN
NORTHERN ESKIMO
USSR
USA
USA
CANADA
SIBERIAN ESKIMO
ATHABASCAN
SOUTHERN ESKIMO
BERING SEA
TLINGIT
HAIDA
TSIMSHIAN
PACIFIC OCEAN
ALEUT
ABORIGINAL LANDS
ALEUTIAN ISLANDS
ETHNIC ORIGIN
NATIVE ASSOCIATION REGIONS
NORTHERN ESKIMO
ARCTIC SLOPE
BERING STRAITS
NANA
SOUTHERN ESKIMO
CALISTA
BRISTOL BAY
KONIAG
CHUGACH
ATHABASCAN INDIAN
DOYON
AHTNA
COOK INLET
ALEUT
ALEUT
TLINGIT INDIAN
HAIDA INDIAN
TSIMSHIAN INDIAN
SEALASKA
GREATER FAIRBANKS
NOME
KOTZEBUE
BARROW

MAP 2

ALASKA NATIVE ETHNIC (TRIBAL) DIVISIONS

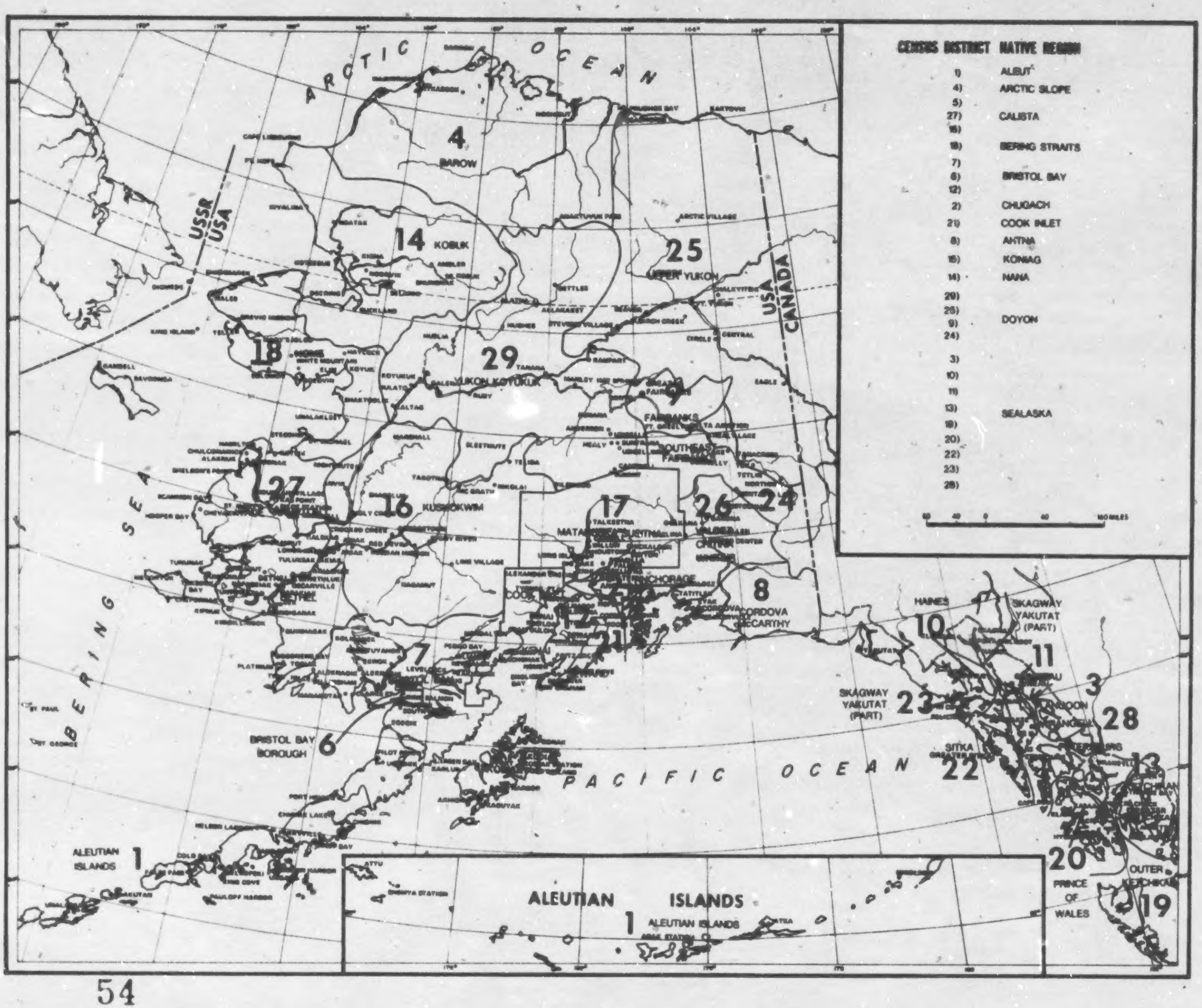
CHART A

ALASKA CENSUS DISTRICTS BY NUMBER

#	DISTRICT
1	Aleutian Islands
2	Anchorage
3	Angoon
4	Barrow
5	Bethel
6	Bristol Bay Borough
7	Bristol Bay
8	Cordova - McCarthy
9	Fairbanks
10	Haines
11	Juneau
12	Kenai - Cook Inlet
13	Ketchikan
14	Kobuk
15	Kodiak
16	Kuskokwim
17	Matanuska - Susitna
18	Nome
19	Outer Ketchikan
20	Prince of Wales
21	Seward
22	Sitka
23	Skagway - Yakutat
24	Southeast Fairbanks
25	Upper Yukon
26	Valdez - Chitina - Whittier
27	Wade Hampton
28	Wrangell - Petersburg
29	Yukon - Koyukuk

Compiled by: Human Environmental Resource Services, Inc.

Source: University of Alaska, ISEGR, Age and Sex Characteristics of Alaska's Population, Mar. 1972, Vol. IX, No. 1, (U.S. Census 1970).


ARCTIC OCEAN
BERING SEA
PACIFIC OCEAN
USSR
USA
USA
CANADA
4
BARROW
14 KOBUK
25
UPPER YUKON
18
29
YUKON-KOYUKUK
9
FAIRBANKS
SOUTHEAST FAIRBANKS
27
16 KUSKOKWIM
17
MATANUSKA-SUSITNA
26
VALDEZ-CHITINA-WHITTIER
24
ANCHORAGE
12
21
5
BETHEL
8
CORDOVA-McCARTHY
7
6
BRISTOL BAY BOROUGH
15
HAINES
10
SKAGWAY YAKUTAT (PART)
11
3
28
SKAGWAY YAKUTAT (PART)
23
SITKA
22
13
20
PRINCE OF WALES
OUTER KETCHIKAN
19
ALEUTIAN ISLANDS
1
ALEUTIAN ISLANDS
1
ALEUTIAN ISLANDS
CENSUS DISTRICT NATIVE REGION
1) ALEUT
4) ARCTIC SLOPE
5)
27) CALISTA
16)
18) BERING STRAITS
7)
6) BRISTOL BAY
12)
2) CHUGACH
21) COOK INLET
8) AHTNA
15) KONIAG
14) NANA
29)
25)
9) DOYON
24)
3)
10)
11)
13) SEALASKA
19)
20)
22)
23)
28)
80 40 0 40 160 MILES

MAP 3

CENSUS DISTRICTS CONFORMED TO NATIVE REGIONS

CHART B

NATIVE ASSOCIATION REGIONS[a] CONFORMED TO GEOGRAPHIC REGIONS[1]

NORTHWEST REGION (Geographic Division)

- ARCTIC SLOPE NATIVE ASSOCIATION
- BERING STRAITS NATIVE ASSOCIATION
- NORTHWEST ALASKA NATIVE ASSOCIATION (NANA)

SOUTHWEST REGION (Geographic Division)

- ALEUT LEAGUE
- BRISTOL BAY NATIVE ASSOCIATION
- CALISTA NATIVE ASSOCIATION

INTERIOR REGION (Geographic Division)

- DOYON NATIVE ASSOCIATION

SOUTHCENTRAL REGION (Geographic Division)

- AHTNA NATIVE ASSOCIATION
- CHUGACH NATIVE ASSOCIATION
- COOK INLET NATIVE ASSOCIATION
- KONIAG NATIVE ASSOCIATION

SOUTHEAST REGION (Geographic Division)

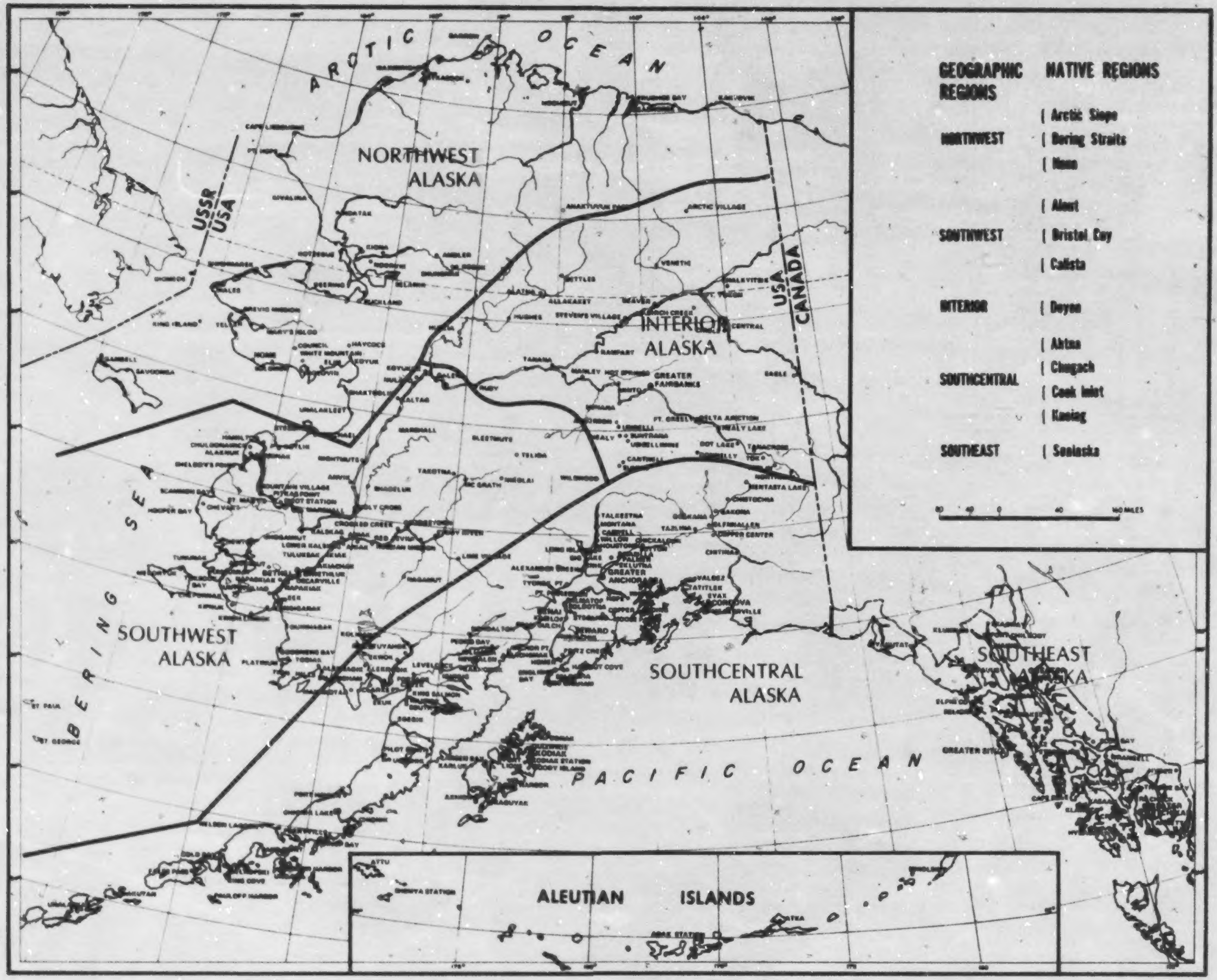
- SEALASKA NATIVE ASSOCIATION

---

a) Conformed to the nearest Census District boundaries

Compiled by: Human Environmental Resource Services, Inc.

Source: University of Alaska, ISEGR, Alaska's Population & Economy: Regional Growth, Development, and Future Outlook, Vol. 1, 1963, pp 2-8.


ARCTIC OCEAN
NORTHWEST ALASKA
USSR
USA
USA
CANADA
INTERIOR ALASKA
BERING SEA
SOUTHWEST ALASKA
SOUTHCENTRAL ALASKA
SOUTHEAST ALASKA
PACIFIC OCEAN
ALEUTIAN ISLANDS
GEOGRAPHIC REGIONS
NATIVE REGIONS
NORTHWEST
Arctic Slope
Bering Straits
Nana
SOUTHWEST
Aleut
Bristol Bay
Calista
INTERIOR
Doyon
SOUTHCENTRAL
Ahtna
Chugach
Cook Inlet
Koniag
SOUTHEAST
Sealaska
MILES

MAP 4

GEOGRAPHIC REGIONS CONFORMED TO NATIVE REGIONS

CHART C

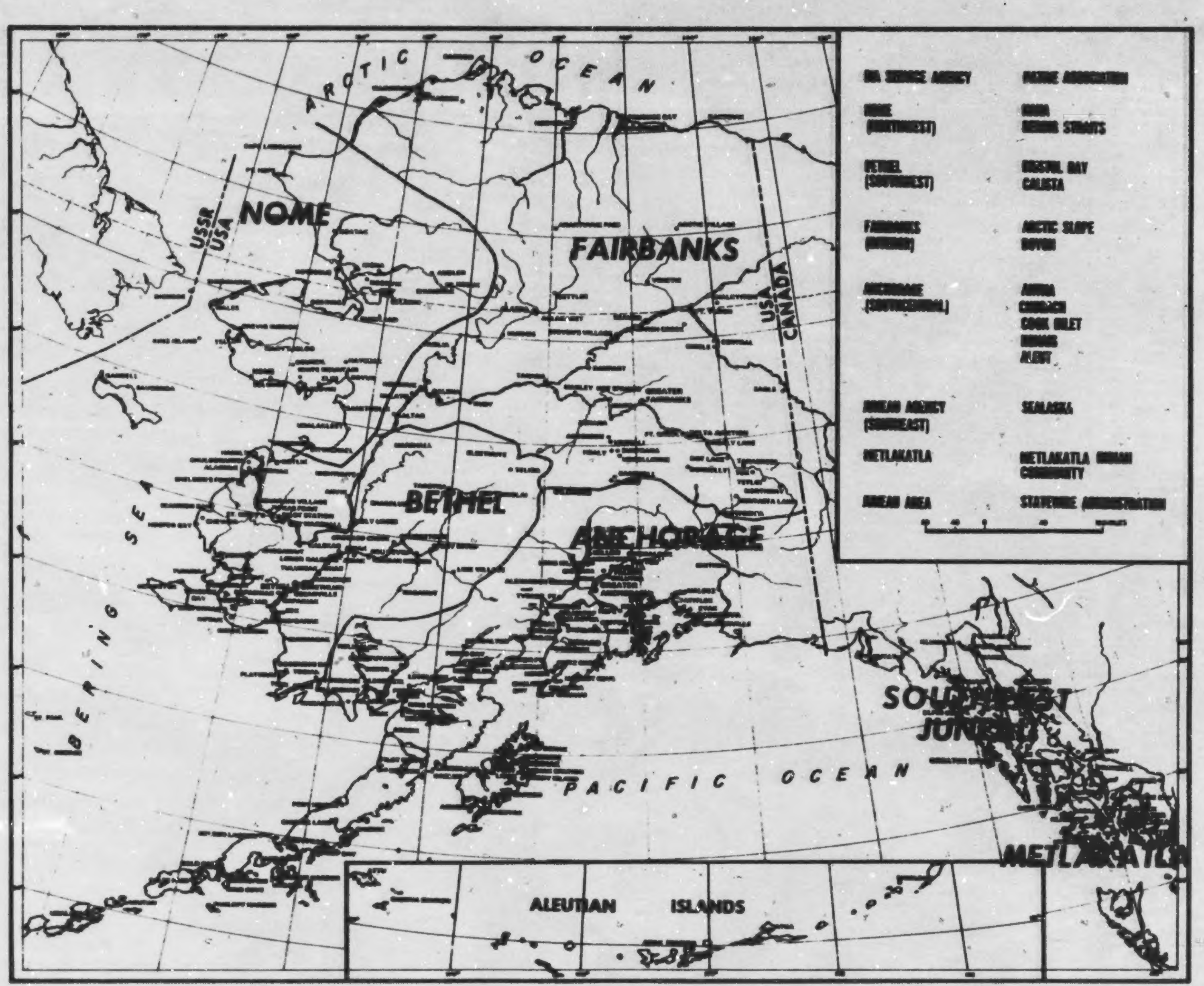
GEOGRAPHIC REGIONS BY JUNEAU AREA BIA SERVICE AGENCIES

GEOGRAPHIC REGION[a]	SERVICE AGENCY	NATIVE REGION
Northwest	Nome	NANA Bering Straits
Southwest	Bethel	Bristol Bay Calista
Interior	Fairbanks	Arctic Slope Doyon
Southcentral	Anchorage	Ahtna Chugach Cook Inlet Koniag Aleut
Southcentral	Juneau (includes Metlakatla)	Sealaska

a) Bureau of Indian Affairs Agencies are grouped to conform as closely as possible to the five geographic regions used herein.

Compiled by: Human Environmental Resource Services, Inc.

Source: U. S. Dept. of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Juneau Area.


ARCTIC OCEAN
USSR
USA
NOME
FAIRBANKS
USA
CANADA
BERING SEA
BETHEL
ANCHORAGE
SOUTHEAST
JUNEAU
PACIFIC OCEAN
METLAKATLA
ALEUTIAN ISLANDS
BIA SERVICE AGENCY
NATIVE ASSOCIATION
NOME (NORTHWEST)
NANA
BERING STRAITS
BETHEL (SOUTHWEST)
BRISTOL BAY
CALISTA
FAIRBANKS (INTERIOR)
ARCTIC SLOPE
DOYON
ANCHORAGE (SOUTHCENTRAL)
AHTNA
CHUGACH
COOK INLET
KONIAG
ALEUT
JUNEAU AGENCY (SOUTHEAST)
SEALASKA
METLAKATLA
METLAKATLA INDIAN COMMUNITY
JUNEAU AREA
STATEWIDE ADMINISTRATION

MAP 5

GEOGRAPHIC REGIONS BY JUNEAU AREA BIA SERVICE AGENCIES

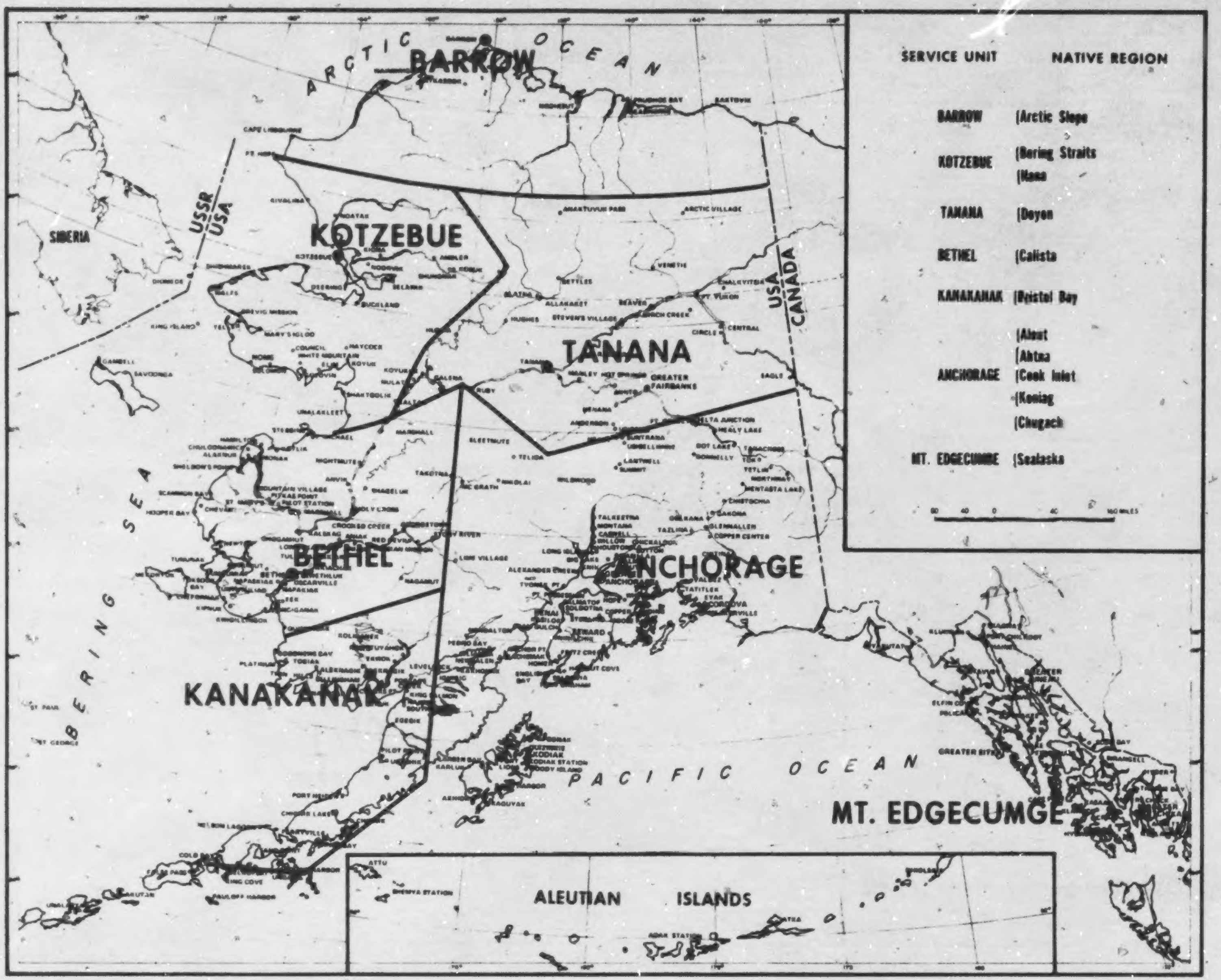
CHART D

ALASKA AREA NATIVE HEALTH SERVICE UNITS CONFORMED TO NATIVE REGIONS

BARROW	Arctic Slope
KOTZEBUE	Bering Straits NANA
TANANA	Doyon
BETHEL	Calista
KANAKANAK	Bristol Bay
ANCHORAGE	Aleut Ahtna Cook Inlet Konaig Chugach
Mt. EDGECUMBE	Sealaska

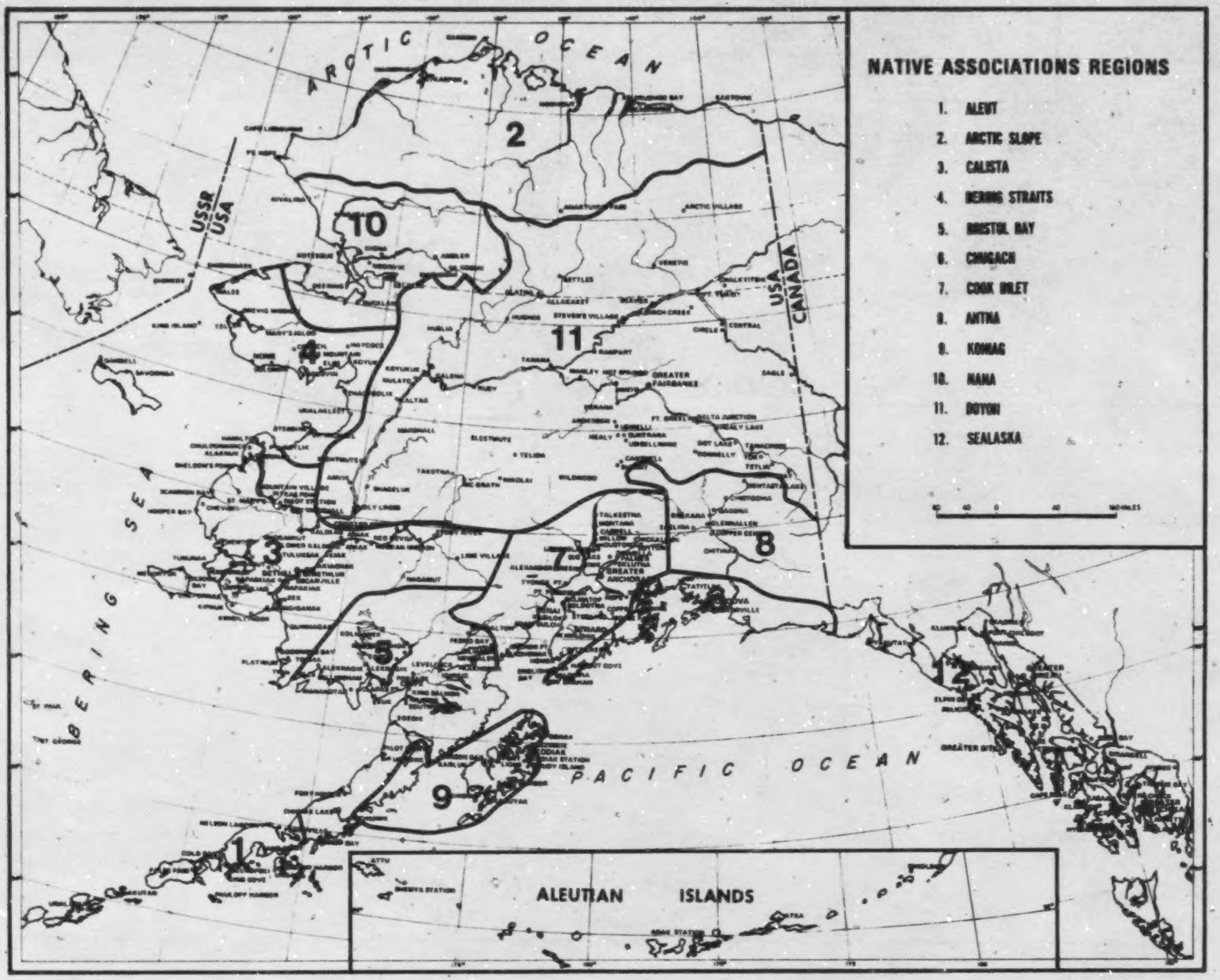
Compiled by: Human Environmental Resource Services, Inc.

Source: Alaska Area Native Health Service (USPHS)


ARCTIC OCEAN
BARROW
KOTZEBUE
SIBERIA
USSR
USA
TANANA
USA
CANADA
BERING SEA
BETHEL
ANCHORAGE
KANAKANAK
PACIFIC OCEAN
MT. EDGECUMGE
ALEUTIAN ISLANDS
SERVICE UNIT
NATIVE REGION
BARROW (Arctic Slope
KOTZEBUE (Bering Straits
(Nana
TANANA (Doyon
BETHEL (Calista
KANAKANAK (Bristol Bay
ANCHORAGE (Aleut
(Ahtna
(Cook Inlet
(Koniag
(Chugach
MT. EDGECUMBE (Sealaska
80 40 0 40 160 MILES

MAP 6

ALASKA AREA NATIVE HEALTH SERVICE UNITS CONFORMED TO NATIVE REGIONS


NATIVE ASSOCIATIONS REGIONS
1. ALEUT
2. ARCTIC SLOPE
3. CALISTA
4. BERING STRAITS
5. BRISTOL BAY
6. CHUGACH
7. COOK INLET
8. AHTNA
9. KONIAG
10. NANA
11. DOYON
12. SEALASKA
ARCTIC OCEAN
PACIFIC OCEAN
BERING SEA
USSR
USA
USA
CANADA
ALEUTIAN ISLANDS
GREATER FAIRBANKS
GREATER ANCHORAGE
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12

MAP 7

NATIVE REGIONS

Tables 1 through 5 deal exclusively with the available 1970 Census data that provides the greatest detail for the residence, age, sex, and race characteristics for the 1970 Alaska population. Data obtained from ISEGR publications was verified by printout of 1970 Census magnetic tapes for Alaska obtained through Boeing Computer Service Center in Seattle (using tapes on file with the University of Washington). The data from both sources were found to be in agreement with no greater detail available from the tapes than from the ISEGR publications or, in other comparisons, with those provided by ADOL.

Data were first treated by conforming Census Districts community by community to the twelve Native Regions. The communities are classified according to Native or non-Native places according to the most currently available BIA Report on Village Status under the Claims Act. A small number of communities are located on Reserves, and therefore officially labeled by BIA as Reserve rather than Village located on a Reserve (for purposes of BIA and Claims Act administrative purposes). The first tables show Alaska's 296 communities enumerated by the 1970 Census classified as Native or non-Native Communities. Except for these tables or when referring to same herein, however, Native Village and Native community are used synonymously to communicate that the places referred to are known to be virtually exclusively of Alaska Native population.

The purpose in developing Tables 1 through 5 is to establish reasonable estimates by percent of the age groups of Alaska Natives residing in the state's 296 communities as baseline constants to develop figures and ratios to apply in treating or comparing other Census and authoritative

Alaska Native population data reported in less detail. As Tables 1 through 5 are compared with subsequent tables and the various data provided as yearly total or fractional estimates by BIA, AFN, and ANS for later dates, it is found that reasonably acceptable conformity by percent of total Alaska Native population for a given age group generally prevails. These comparisons are believed to be a sufficient test for validity and reliability for purposes herein for the application of the derived age-group percentage for the 1970 Alaska Native population in further treatment of Census and other data where appropriate. The figures so derived for the Native population on Tables 1 through 5 are further treated (as shown in subsequent tables and charts) by application of appropriate birth and death rates.

Table 1 lists all of the communities recorded by the 1970 Census.* Table 2 summarizes the data on Table 1, listing totals by the twelve Native regions and the state. Table 3 shows percentages as derived for age groups believed appropriate for computing extrapolations through 1975. Table 4 deals with the Alaska Native population by Native Region, subdividing the population into incremental age groups for persons 13 through 59 years in 1970, and the balance of the population under age 13 and over 59 years. Table 5 provides similar information for the four racial categories used by the U.S. Census: White, Negro, Alaska Native, and Other.

Tables 6 through 10 continue to deal with the most detailed 1970 Census data as available from ISEGR publications. These tables report data subdivided by Native Regions, thus reflecting Native settlement patterns. Table 6 provides estimated percentages and figures for the

---

*296 communities are not named since suburbs shown as enumeration districts (Census Districts) are included in the figures shown for the city to which the suburbs are attached.

Alaska Native population of 1970 divided by the age group 13 through 59 years to be extrapolated for the 18 through 64 age group of 1975, and classifies the remaining 1970 Native population as the "balance years" age group. Table 7 shows the total persons (Native and non-Native) appearing on the 1970 Census for Alaska for which detail is available or not available. Table 8 summarizes information appearing in Table 7. Table 9 serves to locate the non-Native settlements among the twelve Native Regions, using 1970 detailed Census figures for the 171 Alaskan communities not classified by the Federal Government as Native Villages or Reserves. Table 10 similarly reflects by the 296 enumerated communities, the racial population distribution by Native Region for the entire state and the rural population for 175 Native villages (including Reserves).

Tables 11 and 12 deal with 1970 Census data showing enumeration for the Alaska population by race and residence, but not providing age and sex detail for each individual reported. The data, therefore, includes 69,802 more persons, and 4,145 more Alaska Natives than appears on the previous tables. Table 12 estimates the number of Alaska Natives by age group for 1970 for the larger reported number on the basis of the percentages derived from the preceding tables. Using the Census definition of urban, and extracting the military population where possible and also classifying it as urban Table 13 provides an illustration of the Native and non-Native urban and rural population distribution by Native Region and the five geographical subdivisions of the state. Table 14 reflects Alaska Native population distribution for 1970 by percent of population for the age groups appropriate herein for three administrative subdivision systems frequently used in Alaska, five geographic and twelve Native Regions, and five BIA service agencies.

Chart E lists death rates as computed by ANS for Alaska Natives from 1968 through 1975, by Native Region. The derived mean for these years is applied in treating appropriate data appearing herein for extrapolation to 1975.

Table 15 applies the appropriate death rate for each Native Region to the 13 through 59 years age group further subdivided by ages 13-17, 18-44, and 45-59 for the years 1970 through 1975 thus providing an estimate for 1975 Alaska Natives aged 18-22, 23-49, and 50-64 years. Tables 16, 17, and 18 present the results of application of mortality rates to the 1970 Alaska Native population data in summary form as computed for the various administrative and geographic divisions of population in the state used herein.

Table 16 summarizes information appearing on Table 15. Table 17 subdivides the 1970 Alaska Native population by increments suitable for extrapolating the data as shown for the 1975 prime working years age groups of 18-22, 23-49, and 50-64 years. Graph I visually depicts the same information. Table 18 shows the rate of decline in the Alaska Native population portion aged 13-59 years in 1970 to 1975 due to death as computed on the basis of ANS mortality rates for the various Native Regions.

Table 19 provides a historical review of ANS Alaska Native population estimates for 1970 through 1975. Figures appear by ANS service units and geographic divisions of the state. It should be noted that ANS estimated 652 more Alaska Natives in 1970 than was reported by the highest count on the 1970 Census for Natives. Some of these may by non-Alaska Indians, but it is doubtful this portion could be over 50 percent.

Table 20 presents estimates of the 1970 Alaska Native population by percent and number for the age group 13 through 59 years in 1970 and 18 through 64 years in 1975. This is a summary review for reference in interpreting tables to follow.

Table 21 provides estimates for the 1975 Alaska Native population age 18 through 64 years by Native and Geographic Regions as computed from 1970 Census data. This table appears for numerical reference since realistic projections in relation to actual place of residence for this age group in 1975 upon the basis of 1970 source data is considered questionable.

Tables 22 through 27 deal with the Alaska Population and the Alaska Native Population, providing for the latter estimates for the 1975 18 through 64 years age group. Data are not available to provide similar detail for the total population with the same assurance of reasonable accuracy. Table 24 provides comparison percents and figures for the Alaska Civilian Population and the Native Population for the years comparable data are available--1970, 1974, and 1975. Table 26 reflects BIA Alaska Native population estimates for 1973, 1974, and 1975. The Bethel BIA Agency was not included in the Report of Labor Force of 1974, thereby precluding a firm total Native population estimate being shown by BIA sources cited here for 1974. Table 26 lists the results of statistical treatment of 1970 data for the Alaska Native population and the 18 through 64 years age group obtained through use of Alaska Native births, infant mortality, deaths, and net natural increase per thousand population factors as shown. The result of computations is the lowest estimate shown for the 1975 Native population. This figure is acknowledged as a statistic, not a realistic estimate. It is from the various rates appearing on Table 26 used as statistical constants as applied to other more recent authoritative Alaska Native population data that estimates were derived for 1975 age groups and regional areas of residence for the Alaska Native Population used herein. Table 27 provides a detailed comparison by geographic region for the reported Civilian and Native Populations, with the percent Native, and percent of the Native Population aged 13-59 and 17 through 63 years in 1970 and 1974. This table provides an interval comparison with other data being treated.

Chart F summarizes the 1975 Alaska Native population estimates, both as derived or reported by the various sources used herein as shown on Tables 22 and 23.

Charts G through J and Tables 28 through 32 deal with the Alaska Native and Civilian Work Force(s), Population(s), and comparisons between same as they may relate to Work Force and manpower. These charts can also serve to illustrate the methodological difficulties encountered in adjusting and conforming various statistics to arrive at acceptable estimates for depicting statistically a realistic picture of Alaskan manpower and Work Force utilization. Table 28 further illustrates the need for careful analysis and interpretation of figures reported from various sources as estimates of persons over age 16 years who may be viewed as potential manpower, but not necessarily a part of the Work Force. It is known that a substantial number of persons in Alaska, primarily Alaska Natives, are engaged in life-sustaining work that is not classed as employment because it is not reported as dollar income and thereby included in the ADOL employment reports. There currently are no data available upon which to base estimates of how many Alaska Natives or civilian non-Native residents of Alaska are so engaged as the means of providing the only (or principal) source of livelihood. Table 28 draws upon the single BIA Report of Labor Force for 1975 as the means to identify the current Alaska Native Work Force and estimate the current resident Native population subdivided by the 16 years and over age group, those of this age group estimated to be unavailable for any kind of cash income producing work or employment, those who may be physically able but are not available to the Work Force, and the Work Force (employed and unemployed). These estimates appear by the five geographic divisions of the state as they best conform to the five BIA service agencies.

Table 29 summarizes the 1975 Alaska Native Work Force data by geographic region. Table 30 draws upon the derived percentage and geographic distribution of population estimates developed on previous tables to provide estimates for persons aged 16-18 and over 64 years and 18 through 64 years in the 1975 Alaska Native Work Force. Table 31 provides a detailed historical review of the Alaska Native Population and Work Force for the years 1973 through 1975 as reported by BIA. Derived percentages are shown for persons under age 16 years, those 16 years and older, the Work Force age 16 years and older, and, of these the number and percent employed and unemployed. All BIA Report of Labor Force available for 1973, 74, and 75 are included in this table. Table 32 summarizes Alaska Native Population and Work Force data available from BIA for 1975. Chart I summarizes the available comparable Alaska Native and Civilian Work Force data for 1975.

Chart H summarizes 1975 comparisons between the Alaska Population and Alaska Native Population and the 1975 Civilian Work Force and the Alaska Native Work Force.

Tables 33 and 34 deal with the only data available regarding specific and detailed occupational utilization of the Alaska Native Work Force by any major industry, including government. Table 33 reflects the number of Alaskan Natives directly employed on the transAlaska pipeline construction project. This information appears by the number of individuals employed month-by-month from the start of the project through the most recent reports of November 30, 1975, and also reflects the cumulative total number of Alaska Natives so employed and the percent of the total construction work force represented by Alaska Natives. Table 34 summarizes and provides a historical review of manpower development and utilization of the Alaska Native Work Force through employment with the pipeline construction project. Information from Chart 34 is combined with figures for pre-job assignment orientation and training, craft union pre-job assignment training and on-the-job-training, and the actual individual Alaska Natives employed figures supplied by Alyeska Pipeline Service Company.

Graphs II and III present visually some characteristics and the distribution of the 1975 Alaska Native Population and Work Force. Graph IV permits a quick historical review of regional distribution of Alaska Native population by age group and Work Force.

Graph V affords a quick summary of the 1975 comparison between the Alaska Population/Work Force and the Alaska Native Population/Alaska Native Work Force. Graph VI emphasizes the dramatic difference between the non-Native portion of the Alaska Civilian Population and Work Force and these same components of the Alaska Native Population. Graph VI underscores the rapid decline in the per capita ratio between aspects of the Civilian Population and Work Force and the same aspects of the Native population in five years.

Charts I, J, and K deal with utilization of the Alaska Native Work Force in employment that is directly associated with internal Native affairs. This includes technical, managerial, administrative and clerical support occupations associated with regional and village corporations and their subsidiaries as well as Village and Reserve governance. Some examples of traditional seasonal employment also appear. These charts deal only with minimum estimates for selected Native Regions, Metlakatla Indian Community (a geographic subdivision of Sealaska, technically a Reserve) a small Bering Straits Native Village, and the Alaska Federation of Natives (the statewide coordinating body functioning on behalf of all the Native regions in certain political and economic matters designated by their board of directors).

TABLE 1

12 ALASKA NATIVE REGIONS

BY RACE, SEX AND AGE-GROUPS[1] BY NATIVE AND NON-NATIVE COMMUNITIES[2] - 1970 CENSUS[3]

REGION #1 AHTNA

CD	NATIVE COMMUNITIES	TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO	A.N.	OTHER	AGE 13-17			AGE 18-44			AGE 45-59			AGE 60-64			64+	-13
							T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F		
26	Chistochina	33	16	---	17	---	8	4	4	10	4	6	4	2	2	1	1	---	2	8
26	Chitina	38	32	---	6	---	5	2	3	11	8	3	11	7	4	---	---	---	4	7
26	Copper Center	206	109	4	92	1	13	10	3	75	47	29	31	15	16	11	6	5	17	58
26	Gakona	88	65	---	23	---	16	8	8	32	19	13	13	6	7	1	1	---	---	26
26	Gulkana	53	1	---	52	---	7	5	2	29	12	17	9	5	4	1	1	---	5	11
	TOTAL	418	223	4	190	1	49	29	20	149	90	59	68	35	33	14	9	5	28	110
	NON-NATIVE COMMUNITIES																			
26	Glennallen	363	326	---	37	---	45	20	25	145	71	74	44	24	20	5	4	1	2	122
17	Summit	34	32	---	2	---	3	---	3	10	4	6	3	2	1	2	2	---	---	16
26	Mentasta Lake	68	4	---	64	---	6	4	2	22	10	12	6	4	2	---	---	---	---	34
	TOTAL	465	362	---	103	---	54	24	30	177	85	92	53	30	23	7	6	1	2	172
	CENSUS DETAIL TOTAL	883	585	4	293	1	103	53	50	326	175	151	121	65	56	21	15	6	30	282
	CENSUS DETAIL NOT AVAILABLE	757																		
	REGION TOTAL	1,640																		

(continued for the following 14 pages)

Compiled by: Human Environmental Resource Services, Inc.

Source: 1. University of Alaska, ISEGR, Age and Race by Sex Characteristics of Alaska's Population, Sept. 1973, Vol. X, No. 2, (U.S. Census 1970).
2. U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Village Status, Jan. 1975.
3. State of Alaska, Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Section, Alaska 1970 Census Atlas.

Note: The 1970 Census detail reported for Napikiak (Calista Region), Source 1 is the same as that reported originally for Napaskiak, and an enumeration was given for Napikiak in a correction for the original magnetic tape printout. An assumption is made that a confusion of names occured, and the detail given for Napikiak is entered on this table for Napaskiak, although later printouts give only the total count without detail.

Table 1, p. 2, continued

REGION #2 ALEUT

CD	NATIVE COMMUNITIES	TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO	A.N.	OTHER	AGE 13-17			AGE 18-44			AGE 45-59			AGE 60-64			64+	-13
							T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F		
1	Akutan	101	11	---	90	---	12	6	6	26	15	11	19	9	10	2	2	---	6	36
1	Atka	88	2	---	86	---	19	8	11	29	16	13	10	9	1	2	1	1	3	25
1	Belkofski	59	5	1	53	---	3	1	2	20	13	7	7	3	4	---	---	---	5	24
1	False Pass	62	4	---	58	---	7	5	2	18	11	7	8	4	4	1	---	1	3	25
1	Ivanof Bay	48	2	---	46	---	10	7	3	13	8	5	6	4	2	---	---	---	2	17
1	King Cove	283	31	---	252	---	20	7	13	119	62	57	19	10	9	6	4	2	3	116
1	Nelson Lagoon	43	4	---	39	---	2	1	1	18	10	8	6	3	3	---	---	---	---	17
1	Nikolski	57	5	---	52	---	4	2	2	19	11	8	13	10	3	7	3	4	4	10
7	Port Heiden	66	8	---	58	---	4	2	2	19	12	7	5	2	3	1	---	1	2	35
1	St. George	163	7	---	155	1	31	19	12	44	21	23	16	9	7	5	2	3	6	61
1	St. Paul	450	22	---	428	---	50	28	22	147	75	72	74	39	35	12	7	5	10	157
1	Sand Point	360	92	---	260	8	28	17	11	144	72	72	43	24	19	9	3	6	8	128
1	Unalaska	178	56	---	113	9	24	7	17	71	42	29	33	18	15	4	3	1	3	43
1	Pavlof Harbor	39	1	---	38	---	3	2	1	14	8	6	6	3	3	---	---	---	1	15
	TOTAL	1,997	250	1	1,728	18	217	112	105	701	376	325	265	147	118	49	25	24	56	709
	NON-NATIVE COMMUNITIES																			
1	Adak Naval St.	2,249	2,127	40	7	75	143	74	69	1,097	540	557	120	68	52	9	4	5	1	879
1	Cold Bay	256	214	9	26	7	15	8	7	171	145	26	28	16	12	2	2	---	---	40
1	Shemya Station	1,131	1,015	106	2	8	---	---	---	1,073	1,073	---	55	55	---	---	---	---	3	---
1	Squaw Harbor	65	13	---	29	23	3	2	1	26	17	9	18	13	5	4	4	---	3	11
	TOTAL	3,701	3,369	155	64	113	161	84	77	2,367	1,775	592	221	152	69	15	10	5	7	930
	CENSUS DETAIL TOTAL	5,698	3,619	156	1,792	131	378	196	182	3,068	2,151	917	486	299	187	64	35	29	63	1,639
	CENSUS DETAIL NOT AVAILABLE	2,134																		
	REGION TOTAL	7,832																		

Table 1, p. 3, continued

REGION #3 ARCTIC SLOPE

CD	NATIVE COMMUNITIES	TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO	A.N.	OTHER	AGE 13-17			AGE 18-44			AGE 45-59			AGE 60-64			64+	-13
							T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F		
4	Anaktuvuk Pass	99	2	---	97	---	9	6	3	32	20	12	14	7	7	---	---	---	6	38
4	Barrow	2,104	191	4	1,905	4	263	138	125	731	393	338	175	89	86	36	24	12	56	843
25	Kaktovik (Barter Is.)	123	15	---	108	---	13	9	4	45	28	17	17	8	9	3	2	1	4	41
14	Point Hope	386	17	---	369	---	54	33	21	114	67	47	32	17	15	9	4	5	15	162
4	Wainwright	315	8	---	307	---	44	20	24	99	54	45	23	12	11	9	5	4	13	127
	TOTAL	3,027	233	4	2,786	4	304	162	142	1,021	562	459	261	133	128	57	35	22	94	1,290
	NON-NATIVE COMMUNITIES																			
25	Deadhorse	163	148	---	15	---	---	---	---	126	126	---	37	37	---	---	---	---	---	---
25	Prudhoe Bay	49	45	---	4	---	---	---	---	39	39	---	9	9	---	1	1	---	---	---
4	Cape Lisborne	83	70	10	2	1	---	---	---	81	81	---	2	2	---	---	---	---	---	---
	TOTAL	295	263	10	21	1	---	---	---	246	246	---	48	48	---	1	1	---	---	---
	CENSUS DETAIL TOTAL	3,322	496	14	2,807	5	304	162	142	1,267	808	459	309	181	128	58	36	22	94	1,290
	REGION TOTAL	3,451																		

REGION #4 BERING STRAITS

CD	NATIVE COMMUNITIES	TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO	A.N.	OTHER	AGE 13-17			AGE 18-44			AGE 45-59			AGE 60-64			64+	-13
							T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F		
18	Brevig Mission	123	5	---	118	---	21	12	9	35	18	17	7	4	3	1	1	---	7	52
18	Golovin	117	6	---	111	---	12	9	3	32	15	17	13	7	6	2	1	1	7	51
18	Diomede (Inalik)	84	2	---	82	---	9	6	3	24	13	11	11	7	4	4	2	2	5	31
18	Koyuk	122	1	---	121	---	17	9	8	47	25	22	9	7	2	3	2	1	1	45
18	Nome	2,488	920	14	1,517	37	297	142	155	830	424	406	344	186	158	61	30	31	99	867
18	St. Michael	207	15	---	192	---	27	10	17	70	37	33	24	12	12	3	2	1	4	79
18	Shaktoolik	151	6	---	144	1	27	11	16	50	23	27	16	10	6	4	2	2	5	52
18	Shishmaref	267	18	---	249	---	33	13	20	85	41	44	27	14	13	5	4	1	5	112
18	Stebbins	231	8	---	223	---	32	13	19	84	42	42	27	13	14	4	2	2	3	81
18	Teller	220	28	---	192	---	37	21	16	61	36	25	35	24	11	2	2	---	12	73
18	Unalakleet	434	27	---	403	4	68	27	41	116	66	50	56	32	24	6	2	4	24	164
18	Wales	131	10	---	121	---	29	14	15	34	21	13	23	15	8	2	2	---	4	39
18	White Mountain	87	3	---	84	---	16	8	8	23	16	7	14	8	6	5	2	3	5	24
18	Savoonga (St. Lawrence Is)	364	7	---	354	3	35	20	15	141	85	56	23	14	9	4	2	2	9	152
18	Gamble (St. Lawrence Is)	372	15	---	356	1	44	26	18	130	70	60	26	16	10	12	3	9	27	133
18	Elim	174	6	---	168	---	20	7	13	59	30	29	19	11	8	4	4	---	6	66
	REGION TOTAL	5,572	1,077	14	4,435	46	724	348	376	1,821	962	859	674	380	294	122	63	59	223	2,008

Table 1, p. 4, continued

REGION #5 BRISTOL BAY

CD	NATIVE COMMUNITIES	TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO	A.N.	OTHER	AGE 13-17			AGE 18-44			AGE 45-59			AGE 60-64			64+	-13
							T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F		
7	Aleknagik	128	27	---	94	4	27	14	13	40	19	21	14	8	6	3	1	2	5	39
7	Clarks Point	95	20	---	66	9	24	10	14	23	14	9	12	2	10	3	3	---	4	29
7	Dillingham	914	325	1	582	6	88	59	29	316	159	157	118	50	68	28	18	10	27	334
7	Egegik	148	72	2	74	---	18	10	8	48	25	23	11	7	4	2	2	---	7	65
7	Ekuk	51	---	1	38	12	7	2	5	9	5	4	5	3	2	---	---	---	2	28
7	Ekwok	103	8	---	94	1	13	8	5	36	18	18	12	8	4	1	1	---	2	39
7	Igiugig	36	2	---	34	---	3	1	2	14	7	7	3	3	---	1	1	---	1	14
7	Kakhanok	88	15	---	67	6	10	4	6	24	11	13	11	5	6	2	2	---	1	40
7	Koliganek	142	8	---	134	---	19	10	9	43	20	23	10	5	5	5	4	1	5	60
7	Levelock	74	14	---	60	---	9	2	7	22	10	12	11	8	3	1	1	---	4	27
7	Manokotak	214	9	---	205	---	18	7	11	65	28	37	13	8	5	2	2	---	6	110
6	Naknek	178	138	1	38	1	28	14	14	56	31	25	22	14	8	2	1	1	11	59
7	New Stuyahok	216	8	---	208	---	26	15	11	76	41	35	15	6	9	7	7	---	3	89
7	Pilot Point	68	10	---	58	---	6	4	2	29	18	11	6	3	3	1	---	1	2	24
6	South Naknek	154	69	---	85	1	17	8	9	42	22	20	14	9	5	8	4	4	10	63
7	Togiak	383	6	---	377	1	60	33	27	118	60	58	33	18	15	5	2	3	10	157
7	Twin Hills	67	1	---	66	1	9	3	6	17	11	6	8	5	3	4	2	2	---	29
	TOTAL	3,059	732	5	2,280	42	382	207	175	978	499	479	318	163	155	74	51	23	101	1,206
	NON-NATIVE COMMUNITIES																			
6	King Salmon	202	190	---	12	---	19	7	12	82	39	43	25	14	11	4	3	1	1	71
	REGION TOTAL	3,261	922	5	2,292	42	401	211	187	1,060	538	522	343	177	166	78	54	24	102	1,277

Table 1, p. 5 continued

REGION #6 CALISTA

CD	NATIVE COMMUNITIES	TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO	A.N.	OTHER	AGE 13-17			AGE 18-44			AGE 45-59			AGE 60-64			64+	-13
							T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F		
5	Aklomult	526	10	---	301	1	53	20	33	141	71	70	62	34	28	12	6	6	24	234
5	Akiachak	312	14	---	505	7	38	20	18	105	56	49	31	21	10	5	2	3	8	125
5	Akiak	171	10	---	301	1	23	16	7	46	25	21	21	13	8	1	---	1	8	72
27	Alakanuk	265	2	---	169	---	31	15	16	86	41	45	22	12	10	2	2	---	5	109
16	Aniak	205	35	---	170	---	17	6	11	70	39	31	16	11	5	12	4	8	5	85
5	Bethel	2,416	525	12	1,853	26	283	147	136	847	381	466	218	117	101	36	19	18	70	962
5	Chefornak	146	5	---	141	---	14	7	7	42	18	24	19	13	6	4	2	2	2	65
27	Chevak	387	10	1	376	---	64	34	30	119	53	66	35	28	7	7	3	4	1	161
5	Eek	186	6	---	167	13	31	15	16	51	26	25	26	13	13	3	1	2	13	62
27	Emanguk (Emmonak)	439	16	---	421	2	43	29	14	133	76	57	49	24	25	2	1	1	9	246
27	Hooper Bay	490	13	---	477	---	73	42	31	127	63	64	45	27	18	9	2	7	8	228
16	Kalskag	122	16	---	106	---	16	10	6	30	13	17	14	9	5	2	2	---	2	58
5	Kipnuk	325	5	---	320	---	43	20	23	100	51	49	25	13	12	---	---	---	5	152
5	Kongiganak	190	6	1	183	---	24	12	12	53	23	30	17	9	8	3	2	1	4	89
27	Kotlik	228	4	---	224	---	22	9	13	81	42	39	18	10	8	4	3	1	7	96
5	Kwethluk	408	17	---	390	1	57	32	25	131	71	60	48	26	22	7	4	3	10	155
5	Kwigillingok	148	2	---	145	1	19	6	13	49	29	20	16	9	7	1	1	---	2	61
16	Lime Village	25	---	---	25	---	1	---	1	8	1	7	1	1	---	1	---	1	3	11
16	Lower Kalskag	183	6	---	177	---	16	8	8	54	28	9	23	14	9	6	3	3	5	79
27	Marshall (Fortuna Ledge)	175	6	---	169	---	19	10	9	54	29	25	23	11	12	7	6	1	7	65
5	Mekoryuk	249	15	---	234	---	38	19	19	89	46	43	16	8	8	4	1	3	13	88
27	Mt. Village	419	25	---	394	---	52	26	26	121	54	67	31	22	9	5	4	1	11	199
5	Napakiak	259	4	---	255	---	39	21	18	80	32	48	39	24	15	3	1	2	2	96
5	Newtok	114	3	---	111	---	22	12	10	28	13	15	12	9	3	---	---	---	4	48
5	Nightmute	127	5	---	122	---	10	4	6	42	24	18	11	5	6	1	---	1	3	60
5	Oscarville	41	2	1	38	---	5	2	3	13	8	5	5	2	3	3	1	2	3	12
27	Pilot Station	290	3	---	286	1	33	17	16	88	43	45	18	14	4	5	2	3	12	134
27	Pitkas Point	70	3	---	67	---	9	6	3	21	10	11	5	3	2	5	2	3	3	27
5	Platinum	55	7	---	48	---	4	2	2	23	13	10	4	1	3	1	1	---	1	22
5	Quinhagok (Kwinhagok)	340	6	---	332	2	49	24	25	121	63	58	35	23	12	8	4	4	3	124
16	Red Devil	81	59	---	14	8	12	6	6	25	18	7	13	9	4	1	1	---	2	28
27	Russian Mission	146	8	---	138	---	18	7	11	45	24	21	25	14	11	3	2	1	5	52
27	St. Mary's	384	34	---	350	---	77	43	34	140	76	64	27	16	11	7	3	4	11	122
27	Scammon Bay	166	---	---	166	---	19	7	12	51	28	23	8	5	3	4	2	2	9	73
27	Sheldon Point	125	---	4	121	---	15	6	9	35	16	19	10	7	3	---	---	---	3	62
16	Sleetmute	109	14	---	95	---	8	3	5	38	21	17	8	5	3	5	2	3	3	47
16	Stony River	74	13	---	61	---	8	4	4	26	12	14	5	4	1	---	---	---	1	34
5	Toksook Bay	257	6	---	251	---	27	16	11	80	42	38	23	12	11	1	1	---	2	124
5	Tulusak	195	2	---	190	3	25	17	8	64	37	27	18	10	8	---	---	---	13	75
5	Tuntutuliak	158	4	---	154	---	16	7	9	52	27	25	17	9	8	2	1	1	1	70
5	Tanunak	274	4	---	270	---	25	15	10	86	42	44	24	13	11	9	6	3	9	121
16	Chuathbaluk	94	4	---	90	---	8	3	5	25	12	13	8	5	3	2	2	---	2	49
	TOTAL	11,374	937	19	10353	65	1406	725	681	3620	1797	1823	1091	635	456	195	99	96	312	4750

Table 1, p. 6, continued

REGION #6 CALISTA continued

CD	NON-NATIVE COMMUNITIES	TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO	A.N.	OTHER	AGE 13-17			AGE 18-44			AGE 45-59			AGE 60-64			64+	-13
							T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F		
5	Mumtrak	218	8	---	210	---	27	17	10	61	32	29	23	12	11	3	2	1	5	99
	CENSUS DETAIL TOTAL	11592	945	19	10563	65	1433	742	691	3681	1829	1852	1114	647	467	198	101	97	317	4849
	CENSUS DETAIL NOT AVAILABLE	1082																		
	REGION TOTAL	12674																		

REGION #7 CHUGACH

CD	NATIVE COMMUNITIES	TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO	A.N.	OTHER	AGE 13-17			AGE 18-44			AGE 45-59			AGE 60-64			64+	-13
							T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F		
26	Tatilek	111	4	---	107	---	13	8	5	43	23	20	10	8	2	2	---	2	3	40
	NON-NATIVE COMMUNITIES																			
8	Cordova	1164	968	2	162	32	115	51	64	439	249	190	181	99	82	43	29	14	56	330
21	Seward	1587	1366	3	202	16	163	82	81	542	278	264	307	174	133	61	27	34	105	409
26	Valdez	1005	848	---	150	7	130	64	66	386	190	196	206	116	90	25	17	8	28	230
26	Whittier	130	125	---	5	---	5	3	2	62	50	12	39	25	14	4	3	1	3	17
8	Meakerville	349	255	---	90	4	37	19	18	131	71	60	54	32	22	9	5	4	7	111
21	Moose Pass	53	53	---	---	---	4	2	2	16	7	9	11	6	5	4	3	1	1	17
21	Hope	51	51	---	---	---	3	2	1	8	4	4	7	2	5	7	6	1	9	17
	TOTAL	4339	3666	5	609	59	457	233	224	1584	849	735	805	454	358	153	90	63	209	1131
	CENSUS DETAIL TOTAL	4450	3670	5	716	59	470	231	239	1627	872	755	815	462	353	155	90	65	212	1171
	CENSUS DETAIL NOT AVAILABLE	989																		
	REGION TOTAL	5439																		

Table 1, p. 7, continued

REGION #8 COOK INLET

CD	NATIVE COMMUNITIES	TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO	A.N.	OTHER	AGE 13-17			AGE 18-44			AGE 45-59			AGE 60-64			64+	-13
							T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F		
2	Eklutna	25	2	---	23	---	2	1	1	7	4	3	6	5	1	2	2	---	1	7
12	English Bay	58	5	---	53	---	6	5	1	22	14	8	6	3	3	2	1	1	1	21
7	Iliamna	58	35	---	23	---	1	1	---	24	12	12	6	2	4	---	---	---	1	26
7	Newhalen	88	5	---	83	---	17	12	5	25	14	11	8	4	4	---	---	---	2	36
12	Ninilchik	134	116	---	18	---	16	10	6	29	13	16	25	15	10	4	3	1	11	51
7	Nondalton	184	2	---	182	---	32	15	17	42	21	21	19	8	11	3	2	1	7	81
7	Pedro Bay	65	8	1	51	5	6	1	5	22	12	10	13	6	7	---	---	---	1	23
12	Port Graham	107	11	---	96	---	9	5	4	37	21	16	15	8	7	---	---	---	7	39
12	Seldovia	437	299	---	108	30	40	20	20	171	103	68	62	42	20	22	15	7	28	114
12	Tyonek	232	6	---	221	5	31	12	19	75	42	33	15	10	5	7	4	3	11	93
12	Kasilof	71	71	---	---	---	13	6	7	24	14	10	5	3	2	1	---	1	2	26
17	Montana	33	29	---	4	---	---	---	---	16	9	7	2	2	---	---	---	---	---	15
	TOTAL	1492	589	1	862	40	173	88	85	494	279	215	182	108	74	41	27	14	72	530
	NON-NATIVE COMMUNITIES																			
2	Anchorage	48029	41899	2810	2608	712	4361	2076	2285	22326	11654	10672	6712	3251	3461	928	478	450	967	12735
12	Anchor Point	102	97	---	5	---	14	10	4	38	21	17	15	7	8	5	2	3	4	26
17	Butte	448	436	---	12	---	65	32	33	162	82	[illegible]	36	22	14	7	4	3	11	167
2	Chugiak	489	483	---	5	1	60	26	34	190	112	[illegible]	63	34	29	11	5	6	9	158
12	Clam Gulch	47	45	---	2	---	4	2	2	11	4	[illegible]	14	9	5	2	---	2	1	15
2	Eagle River	2437	2345	9	61	22	270	145	125	960	478	482	333	178	155	25	17	8	27	822
2	Elmendorf AFB	6018	5464	472	24	58	625	341	284	3252	2151	1101	261	145	116	10	3	7	11	1859
2	Ft. Richardson	8960	7544	1160	107	149	675	364	311	5039	3327	1712	235	122	113	8	1	7	12	2991
12	Fritz Creek	27	26	---	---	1	---	---	---	13	6	7	6	4	2	---	---	---	1	7
2	Girdwood	144	126	1	14	3	7	4	3	66	33	33	13	8	5	3	1	2	4	51
2	Glen Alps	18	17	---	1	---	---	---	---	8	5	3	4	---	4	---	---	---	---	6
12	Homer	1083	1021	2	33	27	144	71	73	382	191	191	208	110	98	31	22	9	55	263
17	Houston	69	67	---	2	---	8	5	3	25	13	12	10	4	6	4	2	2	1	21
12	Katchemak	76	64	---	12	---	12	8	4	24	13	11	9	4	5	2	2	---	---	29
12	Kenai	3533	3317	25	147	44	391	202	189	1509	769	740	377	209	168	42	21	21	42	1172
17	Long Island	7	7	---	---	---	2	1	1	---	---	---	4	2	2	---	---	---	1	---
17	Big Lake	36	36	---	---	---	8	4	4	9	4	5	8	4	4	2	1	1	2	7
2	Birchwood	1219	1080	18	118	3	167	90	77	443	216	227	134	78	56	12	5	7	13	484
17	Palmer	1140	1093	---	38	9	136	68	68	393	198	195	190	95	95	41	17	24	58	288
2	Peters Creek	340	305	---	35	---	39	16	23	109	51	58	46	27	19	---	---	---	8	138
12	Sterling	30	30	---	---	---	3	2	1	11	7	4	9	5	4	1	---	1	---	6
2	Sand Lake	4168	4002	14	132	20	513	254	259	1711	855	856	479	264	215	35	19	16	39	1391
2	Spenard	18089	16975	65	740	309	1729	852	877	8334	4183	4151	2465	1310	1155	300	169	131	249	5012
12	Soldotna	1202	1186	---	16	---	139	70	69	492	234	258	133	68	65	26	15	11	21	391
17	Sutton	76	73	---	3	---	13	9	4	24	12	12	20	11	9	5	4	1	2	12
17	Talkeetna	182	170	---	12	---	25	11	14	60	33	27	38	21	17	7	4	3	14	38

Table 1, p. 8, continued

REGION #8 COOK INLET continued

CD	NON-NATIVE COMMUNITIES	TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO	A.N.	OTHER	AGE 13-17			AGE 18-44			AGE 45-59			AGE 60-64			64+	-13
							T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F		
17	Wasilla	300	296	---	3	1	32	10	22	99	46	53	49	25	24	12	7	5	14	94
12	Wildwood AFS	750	692	52	1	5	62	28	34	420	279	141	17	8	9	2	---	2	1	248
17	Willow	38	34	---	4	---	3	2	1	14	7	7	12	7	5	2	1	1	2	5
2	Fire Lake	475	458	10	5	2	68	43	25	167	75	92	75	47	28	9	3	6	9	147
12	Halibut Cove	44	42	---	2	---	3	1	2	14	7	7	6	5	1	2	2	---	4	15
	TOTAL	99580	89430	4638	4142	1366	9578	4747	4831	46305	25066	21239	11981	6084	5897	1527	805	722	1582	28607
	CENSUS DETAIL TOTAL	101072	90019	4639	5004	1406	9751	4835	4916	46799	25345	21454	12163	6192	5971	1568	832	736	1654	29137
	CENSUS DETAIL NOT AVAILABLE	46020																		
	REGION TOTAL	147092																		

Table 1, p. 9, continued

REGION #9 DOYON

CD	NATIVE COMMUNITIES	TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO	A.N.	OTHER	AGE 13-17			AGE 18-44			AGE 45-59			AGE 60-64			64+	-13
							T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F		
29	Allakaket	174	6	---	168	---	27	9	18	61	31	30	10	4	6	5	4	1	2	69
16	Anvik	83	7	---	75	1	8	1	7	31	17	14	8	5	3	4	1	3	2	30
25	Beaver	101	15	---	86	---	17	8	9	27	17	10	9	5	4	1	1	---	8	39
25	Chalkyitsik	130	7	---	123	---	20	11	9	45	21	66	11	7	4	---	---	---	5	49
25	Circle	54	21	---	32	1	11	5	6	16	9	7	4	2	2	1	1	---	3	19
16	Crooked Creek	59	4	---	55	---	6	4	2	20	12	8	2	1	1	---	---	---	4	27
24	Dot Lake	42	13	---	29	---	5	2	3	14	7	7	10	6	4	2	---	2	3	8
25	Eagle	36	32	---	4	---	---	---	---	12	6	6	7	3	4	2	1	1	5	10
25	Fort Yukon	448	70	---	376	2	63	38	25	180	104	76	41	16	25	20	12	8	17	127
29	Galena	302	37	---	265	---	45	26	19	101	45	56	22	15	7	6	5	1	9	119
16	Grayling	139	3	---	136	---	19	8	11	41	20	21	7	4	3	6	2	4	5	61
16	Holy Cross	199	6	---	192	1	33	21	12	52	24	28	16	9	7	3	2	1	13	82
29	Hughes	85	11	---	73	1	16	9	7	22	10	12	7	5	2	1	---	1	3	36
29	Huslia	159	8	---	151	---	22	9	13	61	32	29	8	4	4	3	1	2	7	58
29	Kaltag	206	12	---	193	1	33	14	19	52	24	26	17	11	6	6	3	3	10	88
29	Koyukuk	124	3	---	121	---	24	9	15	32	19	13	15	8	7	3	---	3	2	48
16	McGrath	279	165	4	110	---	27	13	14	93	47	46	33	15	18	3	2	1	5	118
29	Manley Hot Springs	34	23	---	11	---	7	2	5	8	4	4	10	8	2	1	1	---	3	5
29	Minto	168	9	---	159	---	27	9	18	45	27	18	27	17	10	3	1	2	11	55
29	Nenana	362	214	6	142	---	60	33	27	127	67	60	54	33	21	8	4	4	18	95
16	Nikolai	112	10	1	101	---	10	6	4	43	21	22	11	3	8	2	1	1	3	32
24	Northway	40	30	---	10	---	---	---	---	14	6	8	3	2	1	2	1	1	---	21
29	Nulato	308	9	1	297	1	41	21	20	88	45	43	20	10	10	7	7	---	14	138
29	Rampart	36	15	---	21	---	5	4	1	10	6	4	3	2	1	1	1	---	3	14
29	Ruby	145	11	---	134	---	28	17	11	38	19	19	22	11	11	4	4	---	3	50
16	Shageluk	167	8	---	158	1	25	13	12	50	28	22	18	7	11	2	---	2	10	62
25	Stevens Village	74	2	---	72	---	8	4	4	22	16	6	17	11	6	---	---	---	5	26
24	Tanacross	84	7	---	77	---	14	6	8	35	19	16	9	6	3	1	---	1	9	12
29	Tanana	120	97	3	7	13	12	8	4	51	25	26	19	11	8	4	---	4	2	32
29	Cantwell	62	19	---	40	3	2	---	2	21	14	7	8	5	3	4	1	3	7	20
24	Tetlin	114	6	---	108	---	15	8	7	33	14	19	15	11	4	3	---	3	9	38
25	Venetie	112	4	---	108	---	12	6	6	35	18	17	15	10	5	---	---	---	8	42
25	Arctic Village	85	3	---	82	---	11	5	6	29	15	14	5	3	2	6	4	2	1	33
	TOTAL	4643	887	15	3716	25	653	329	324	1509	789	720	483	270	213	114	60	54	209	1675

Table 1, p. 10, continued

REGION #9 DOYON continued

CD	NON-NATIVE COMMUNITIES	TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO	A.N.	OTHER	AGE 13-17			AGE 18-44			AGE 45-59			AGE 60-64			64+	-13
							T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F		
9	Aurora Johnson	1464	1368	4	82	10	156	84	72	634	334	300	154	85	69	27	18	9	12	481
9	College	3434	3167	26	196	45	231	104	127	2200	1271	929	251	142	109	27	17	10	21	704
24	Delta Junction	703	662	29	7	5	77	44	33	345	170	175	93	54	39	11	6	5	2	175
24	Donnelly	6	6	---	---	---	1	---	1	2	1	1	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	2
9	Eielson AFB	6149	5512	552	28	57	452	236	216	3325	2211	1114	186	113	73	12	7	5	12	2162
9	Ester	264	256	---	8	---	19	9	10	124	69	60	28	15	13	7	5	2	9	77
29	Evansville	57	43	---	14	---	2	1	1	23	12	11	8	6	2	1	---	1	2	21
9	Fairbanks	14771	12987	755	920	109	1332	661	671	6627	3307	3320	2401	1324	1077	352	203	149	354	3705
24	Ft. Greely	1820	1586	179	20	35	86	43	43	1210	877	333	53	32	21	2	1	1	6	463
9	Ft. Wainright	9097	7721	1107	111	158	410	226	184	6319	4944	1375	114	59	55	12	7	5	17	2225
9	Graehl	349	291	1	52	5	34	16	18	140	77	63	47	23	24	13	6	7	19	96
29	Healy	79	69	---	10	---	4	3	1	30	14	16	8	6	2	2	1	1	---	35
9	Lemeta	1318	1219	24	64	11	100	46	54	676	345	331	154	85	69	22	15	7	19	347
9	North Pole	265	230	---	35	---	33	10	23	98	51	47	35	19	16	3	1	2	5	91
9	South Bjerremark	402	344	---	52	6	32	16	16	187	81	106	39	19	20	5	4	1	7	132
24	Tok	214	188	---	26	---	19	7	12	88	45	43	29	13	16	8	5	3	6	64
29	Usibelli	102	82	6	14	---	13	8	5	44	23	21	3	2	1	---	---	---	1	40
29	Usibelli Mine	65	65	---	---	---	4	1	3	22	12	10	13	6	7	---	---	---	---	26
29	Anderson	362	344	7	6	5	39	22	17	157	76	81	33	18	15	3	3	---	1	129
25	Central	26	23	---	3	---	2	---	2	3	2	1	8	5	3	5	5	---	7	1
29	Suntrana	67	56	---	11	---	4	3	1	16	8	8	26	15	11	1	---	1	---	20
	TOTAL	41014	36219	2690	1659	446	3050	1540	1510	22270	14930	7340	3684	2042	1642	513	304	209	500	10997
	CENSUS DETAIL TOTAL	45657	37106	2705	5375	471	3703	1869	1834	23779	15719	8060	4167	2312	1855	627	364	263	709	12672
	CENSUS DETAIL NOT AVAILABLE	11679																		
	REGION TOTAL	57336																		

Table 1, p. 11, continued

REGION #10 KONIAG

CD	NATIVE COMMUNITIES	TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO	A.N.	OTHER	AGE 13-17			AGE 18-44			AGE 45-59			AGE 60-64			64+	-13
							T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F		
15	Akhiok	115	2	---	113	---	14	6	8	35	18	17	6	4	2	1	1	---	6	53
1	Chignik	83	16	---	67	---	8	7	1	32	16	16	8	5	3	---	---	---	---	35
1	Chignik Lake	117	2	---	115	---	13	7	6	16	18	18	6	4	2	2	---	2	6	54
15	Kaguyak	59	26	---	30	3	7	4	3	26	17	9	9	7	2	2	1	1	6	9
15	Karluk	98	3	---	95	---	10	5	5	39	26	13	12	7	5	4	2	2	3	30
15	Larsen Bay	109	18	---	91	---	13	6	7	27	14	13	17	8	9	1	---	1	7	42
15	Old Harbor	290	21	---	269	---	38	20	18	92	51	41	26	14	12	4	4	1	12	118
15	Ouzinkie	160	17	---	143	---	16	13	3	57	34	23	24	14	10	6	3	3	10	47
1	Perryville	94	4	---	90	---	12	6	6	35	19	16	8	4	4	5	2	3	4	32
15	Port Lions	227	43	---	177	---	38	20	18	79	46	33	28	16	12	5	4	1	18	57
15	Woody Is.	41	27	6	---	8	7	2	5	9	5	4	13	7	6	1	1	---	---	11
	TOTAL	1393	179	6	1190	18	146	96	50	467	264	203	157	90	67	31	18	13	72	520
	NON-NATIVE COMMUNITIES																			
15	Kodiak	3798	3094	44	563	97	360	195	165	1630	868	762	567	330	237	84	52	32	106	1051
15	Kodiak STA	3052	2770	105	20	157	171	88	83	1801	1232	569	114	68	46	15	5	10	5	946
	TOTAL	6850	5864	149	5[illegible]	254	531	283	248	3431	2100	1331	681	398	283	99	57	42	111	1997
	CENSUS DETAIL TOTAL	8243	6043	155	1773	272	677	379	298	3898	2364	1534	838	488	350	130	75	55	183	2517
	CENSUS DETAIL NOT AVAILABLE	1472																		
	REGION TOTAL	9715																		

REGION #11 NANA

CD	NATIVE COMMUNITIES	TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO	A.N.	OTHER	AGE 13-17			AGE 18-44			AGE 45-59			AGE 60-64			64+	-13
							T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F		
14	Ambler	169	10	---	159	---	16	11	5	54	23	31	13	7	6	1	---	1	3	82
14	Buckland	104	1	---	103	---	14	8	6	23	11	12	17	10	7	1	1	---	4	45
14	Deering	85	2	---	83	---	6	1	5	27	14	13	7	3	4	3	2	1	3	39
14	Kiana	278	10	---	268	---	50	23	27	74	35	39	25	17	8	3	1	2	15	111
14	Kivalina	188	5	---	183	---	25	11	14	48	20	28	20	11	9	1	---	1	13	81
14	Kotzebue	1696	344	---	1337	15	260	158	102	514	237	277	187	102	85	35	20	15	52	648
14	Noatak	293	7	---	286	---	35	19	16	85	46	39	17	18	7	11	5	6	12	133
14	Noorwik	462	19	---	443	---	73	39	34	130	74	56	38	19	19	6	4	2	16	199
14	Selawik	429	9	---	418	2	61	33	28	118	62	56	45	24	21	11	3	8	24	170
14	Shungnak	165	5	---	160	---	26	18	8	46	19	27	16	9	7	2	---	2	8	67
14	Shungnak Village (Kobuk)	56	2	---	54	---	9	3	6	10	5	5	10	4	6	1	1	---	4	22
	CENSUS DETAIL TOTAL	3925	414	---	3494	17	575	324	251	1129	546	583	395	216	179	75	37	38	154	1597
	CENSUS DETAIL NOT AVAILABLE	123																		
	REGION TOTAL	4048																		

Table 1, p. 12, continued

REGION #12 SEALASKA

CO	NATIVE COMMUNITIES	TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO	A.N.	OTHER	AGE 13-17			AGE 18-44			AGE 45-59			AGE 60-64			64+	-13
							T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F		
3	Angoon	400	22	---	377	1	71	42	29	107	56	51	44	23	21	8	4	4	25	145
20	Craig	272	115	---	153	4	26	16	10	87	45	42	40	21	19	9	4	5	21	89
23	Hoonah	748	207	---	534	7	100	47	53	245	136	109	69	38	31	12	8	4	45	277
20	Hydaburg	214	25	---	189	---	22	11	11	73	42	31	19	12	7	12	7	5	20	68
28	Kake	448	41	---	401	6	43	22	21	139	74	65	42	18	24	9	7	2	31	173
20	Kasaan	30	21	---	8	1	2	2	---	11	5	6	5	3	2	3	2	1	3	6
20	Klawack	213	17	---	194	2	26	17	9	70	40	30	20	12	8	10	7	3	9	78
13	Saxman	135	36	---	99	---	21	8	13	42	23	19	14	6	8	6	5	1	9	43
23	Yakutat	190	33	---	156	1	28	15	13	65	35	30	21	14	7	8	4	4	12	56
10	Haines	463	353	---	109	1	48	24	24	157	75	130	102	59	43	16	8	8	18	122
3	Tenakee	86	76	---	6	4	3	2	1	18	11	7	25	12	13	8	5	3	23	9
10	Klukwan	103	11	---	92	---	14	4	10	25	13	12	19	15	4	4	1	3	14	27
19	Metlakatla	1050	188	---	847	15	130	69	61	379	212	167	105	64	41	23	11	12	47	366
	TOTAL	4325	1145	---	3165	42	534	279	255	1418	767	651	525	297	228	128	73	55	277	1470
	NON-NATIVE COMMUNITIES																			
19	Annette	195	163	3	19	10	9	5	4	80	40	40	37	18	19	4	4	---	---	71
11	Auke Bay	490	472	1	11	6	43	18	25	186	43	73	85	44	41	15	7	8	15	146
20	Campbell	40	34	---	6	---	---	---	---	16	10	6	10	7	3	5	4	1	1	8
20	Cape Pole	123	108	---	15	---	5	3	2	45	26	19	17	13	4	7	4	3	3	46
13	Clover Pass	261	254	---	---	7	31	14	17	80	37	43	38	23	15	7	4	3	14	91
11	Douglas	1243	1130	7	98	8	121	67	54	459	221	238	187	100	87	34	20	14	24	413
23	Elfin Cove	49	47	---	2	---	---	---	---	15	8	7	13	7	6	---	---	---	18	3
11	Fritz Cove	296	285	---	11	---	28	12	16	109	53	56	51	26	25	2	1	1	15	91
23	Gustavus	64	60	---	4	---	7	3	4	21	12	9	10	4	6	1	1	---	4	21
19	Hyder	49	49	---	---	---	2	1	1	22	12	10	5	4	1	1	1	---	3	16
11	Juneau	6050	4432	87	1231	300	606	313	293	2252	1142	1110	1110	561	549	260	134	126	361	1461
13	Ketchikan	6994	5720	40	1064	170	791	414	377	2542	1309	1233	1078	556	522	217	120	97	381	1985
11	Lemon Creek	1042	956	4	61	21	103	41	62	457	247	210	128	76	52	21	11	10	18	315
11	Lena Cove	300	294	---	3	3	21	8	13	119	60	59	55	26	29	8	7	1	10	87
11	Lower Mendenhall	1109	1078	---	31	---	131	52	79	451	217	234	155	83	72	16	7	9	10	346
11	Mendenhall Flats	164	154	---	10	---	14	6	8	61	28	33	16	9	7	6	3	3	6	61
13	Mountain Point	459	406	---	36	17	63	31	32	142	72	70	64	34	30	12	6	6	15	163
22	Mt. Edgecumbe	835	340	5	465	25	91	56	35	213	127	146	105	44	61	23	13	10	20	323
13	Mud Bay	103	103	---	---	---	14	5	9	39	18	21	12	5	7	2	1	1	3	33
19	Myers Chuck	37	35	---	2	---	1	1	---	14	7	7	9	6	3	1	1	---	3	9
11	North Douglas	538	461	6	60	11	54	32	22	197	107	90	106	48	58	16	11	6	22	143
23	Pelican	133	105	---	27	1	12	8	4	48	24	24	27	15	12	4	4	---	17	25
13	Penninsula Point	175	172	---	2	1	21	9	12	61	28	34	32	19	13	1	---	1	3	57
13	Pennock Island	78	76	---	2	---	7	3	4	18	10	8	16	9	7	6	3	3	17	13
28	Petersburg	2042	1741	2	242	57	235	119	116	709	377	332	334	180	154	74	42	32	120	570

Table 1, p. 13, continued

REGION #12 SEALASKA continued

CD	NON-NATIVE COMMUNITIES	TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO	A.N.	OTHER	AGE 13-17			AGE 18-44			AGE 45-59			AGE 60-64			64+	-13
							T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F		
22	Port Alexander	36	33	---	3	---	---	---	---	11	6	5	15	10	5	---	---	---	1	9
10	Port Chilkoot	220	168	---	52	---	25	12	13	85	44	41	33	16	17	8	4	4	18	51
13	Port Higgins	189	181	---	7	1	14	8	6	75	38	37	28	15	13	1	1	---	3	68
11	Salmon Creek	302	251	---	50	1	39	22	17	106	51	55	41	22	19	8	2	6	8	100
28	Scow Bay	238	233	---	5	---	25	17	8	91	46	45	42	25	17	4	2	2	12	64
22	Sitka	3370	2503	22	762	83	257	186	171	1199	603	596	441	227	214	89	47	42	306	978
23	Skagway	675	629	---	40	6	66	40	26	241	130	111	108	54	54	26	16	10	35	199
20	Thorne Bay	443	431	2	7	3	38	13	25	218	148	70	62	50	12	12	11	1	2	111
11	Upper Mendenhall	1815	1714	1	79	21	186	92	94	747	353	394	158	98	60	15	9	6	9	700
13	Ward Cove	105	105	---	---	---	14	6	8	44	21	23	12	9	3	2	1	1	1	32
28	Wrangell	2029	1592	2	380	55	227	122	105	757	398	359	289	150	139	66	39	27	92	465
13	Herring Cove	114	104	1	8	1	20	6	14	35	17	18	29	17	12	1	1	---	1	28
20	Edna Bay	112	105	3	3	1	9	---	3	51	36	15	19	5	4	4	2	2	1	28
	TOTAL	32553	26758	186	4800	809	3434	1752	1682	12092	6204	5888	4974	2627	2347	982	545	437	1599	9472
	CENSUS DETAIL TOTAL	36905	27903	186	7965	851	3968	2031	1937	13510	6971	6539	5499	2924	2575	1110	618	492	1876	10942
	CENSUS DETAIL NOT AVAILABLE	5660																		
	REGION TOTAL	42565																		

CD=Census District A.N.=Alaska Native T=Total M=Male F=Female

Compiled by: Human Environmental Resource Services, Inc.

Source:
1. University of Alaska, ISEGR, Age and Race by Sex Characteristics of Alaska's Population, Sept. 1973, Vol. X, No. 2, (U.S. Census 1970).
2. U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Village Status, Jan. 1975.
3. State of Alaska, Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Section, Alaska 1970 Census Atlas.

Note: The 1970 Census detail reported for Napikiak (Calista Region), Source 1 is the same as that reported originally for Napaskiak and an enumeration was given for Napikiak in a correction for the original magnetic tape printout. An assumption is made that a confusion of names occured, and the detail given for Napikiak is entered on this table for Napaskiak, although later printouts give only the total count without detail.

TABLE 2

AGE, SEX AND RACE OF ALASKA'S POPULATION - 1970 CENSUS

SUMMARY

REGION	TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO	A.N.	OTHER	AGE 13-17			AGE 18-44			AGE 45-59			AGE 60-64			64+	-13
						T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F		
1 AHTNA																			
Native Communities	418	223	4	190	1	49	29	20	149	90	59	68	35	33	14	9	5	28	110
Non-Native Communities	465	362	---	103	---	54	24	30	177	85	92	53	30	23	9	6	1	2	172
Census Detail Total	883	585	4	293	1	103	53	50	326	175	151	121	65	56	21	15	6	30	282
Census Detail Not Available	757																		
Region Total	1640																		
2 ALEUT																			
Native Communities	1997	250	1	1728	18	217	112	105	701	376	325	265	147	118	49	25	24	56	709
Non-Native Communities	3701	3369	155	64	113	161	84	77	2367	1175	1192	221	152	69	15	10	5	7	930
Census Detail Total	5698	3619	156	1792	131	378	196	182	3068	1551	1517	486	299	187	64	35	29	63	1639
Census Detail Not Available	2134																		
Region Total	7832																		
3 ARCTIC SLOPE																			
Native Communities	3027	233	4	2786	4	304	162	142	1021	562	459	261	133	128	57	35	22	94	1290
Non-Native Communities	295	263	10	21	1	---	---	---	246	246	---	48	48	---	1	1	---	---	---
Census Detail Total	3322	496	14	2807	5	304	162	142	1267	808	459	309	181	128	58	36	22	94	1290
Census Detail Not Available	129																		
Region Total	3451																		
4 BERING STRAITS																			
Native Communities	5572	1077	14	4435	46	724	348	376	1821	962	859	674	380	294	122	63	59	223	2008
Non-Native Communities	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Census Detail Total	5572	1077	14	4435	46	724	348	376	1821	962	859	674	380	294	122	63	59	223	2008
Census Detail Not Available	177																		
Region Total	5749																		
5 BRISTOL BAY																			
Native Communities	3059	732	5	2280	42	382	207	175	978	499	479	318	163	155	74	51	23	101	1206
Non-Native Communities	202	190	---	12	---	19	7	12	82	39	43	25	14	11	4	3	1	1	71
Census Detail Total	3261	922	5	2292	42	401	211	187	1060	538	522	343	177	166	78	54	24	102	1277
Census Detail Not Available	1371																		
Region Total	4632																		

(continued on following 2 pages)

Table 2, p. 2, continued

AGE, SEX AND RACE OF ALASKA'S POPULATION - 1970 CENSUS
SUMMARY continued

REGION	TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO	A.N.	OTHER	AGE 13-17			AGE 18-44			AGE 45-59			AGE 60-64			64+	-13
						T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F		
6 CALISTA																			
Native Communities	11374	937	19	10353	65	1406	725	681	3620	1797	1823	1091	635	456	195	99	96	312	4750
Non-Native Communities	218	8	---	210	---	27	17	10	61	32	29	23	12	11	3	2	1	5	99
Census Detail Total	11592	945	19	10563	65	1433	742	691	3681	1829	1852	1114	647	467	198	101	97	317	4849
Census Detail Not Available	1082																		
Region Total	12674																		
7 CHUGACH																			
Native Communities	111	4	---	107	---	13	8	5	43	23	20	10	8	2	2	---	2	3	40
Non-Native Communities	4339	3666	5	609	59	457	233	224	1584	849	735	805	454	351	153	90	63	209	1131
Census Detail Total	4450	3670	5	716	59	470	231	239	1627	872	755	815	462	353	155	90	65	212	1171
Census Detail Not Available	989																		
Region Total	5439																		
8 COOK INLET																			
Native Communities	1492	589	1	862	40	173	88	85	494	279	215	182	108	74	41	27	14	72	530
Non-Native Communities	99580	89434	4638	4142	1366	9578	4747	4831	46305	25066	21239	11981	6084	5897	1527	805	722	1582	28607
Census Detail Total	101072	90023	4639	5004	1406	9751	4835	4916	46799	25345	21454	12163	6192	5971	1568	832	736	1654	29137
Census Detail Not Available	46020																		
Region Total	147092																		
9 DOYON																			
Native Communities	4643	887	15	3716	25	653	329	324	1509	789	720	483	270	213	114	60	54	209	1675
Non-Native Communities	41014	36219	2690	1659	446	3050	1540	1510	22270	14930	7340	3684	2042	1642	513	304	209	500	10997
Census Detail Total	45657	37106	2705	5375	471	3703	1869	1834	23779	15719	8060	4167	2312	1855	627	364	263	709	12672
Census Detail Not Available	11679																		
Region Total	57336																		
10 KONIAG																			
Native Communities	1393	179	6	1190	18	146	96	50	467	264	203	157	90	67	31	18	13	72	520
Non-Native Communities	6850	5864	149	583	254	531	283	248	3431	2100	1331	681	398	283	99	57	42	111	1997
Census Detail Total	8243	6043	155	1773	272	677	379	298	3898	2364	1534	838	488	350	130	75	55	163	2517
Census Detail Not Available	1472																		
Region Total	9715																		

Table 2, p. 3, continued

AGE, SEX AND RACE OF ALASKA'S POPULATION - 1970 CENSUS
SUMMARY continued

REGION	TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO	A.N.	OTHER	AGE 13-17			AGE 18-44			AGE 45-59			AGE 60-64			64+	-13
						T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F		
11 NANA																			
Native Communities	3925	414	---	3494	17	575	324	251	1129	546	583	395	216	179	75	37	38	154	1597
Non-Native Communities	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Census Detail Total	3925	414	---	3494	17	575	324	251	1129	546	583	395	216	179	75	37	38	154	1597
Census Detail Not Available	123																		
Region Total	4048																		
12 SEALASKA																			
Native Communities	4352	1145	---	3165	42	534	279	255	1418	767	651	525	297	228	128	73	55	277	1470
Non-Native Communities	32553	26758	186	4800	809	3434	1752	1682	12092	6204	5888	4974	2627	2347	982	545	437	1599	9472
Census Detail Total	36905	27903	186	7965	851	3968	2031	1937	13510	6971	6539	5499	2924	2575	1110	618	492	1876	10942
Census Detail Not Available	5660																		
Region Total	42565																		
TOTAL ALL REGIONS																			
Native Communities	41363	6670	69	34306	318	5176	2707	2469	13350	6954	6396	4429	2482	1947	902	497	405	1601	15905
Non-Native Communities	189217	166129	7833	12203	3052	17311	8677	8634	88615	50726	37889	22495	11861	10634	3304	1823	1481	4016	53476
Census Detail Total	230580	172799	7902	46509	3370	22487	11384	11103	101965	57680	44285	26924	14343	12581	4206	2320	1886	5617	69381
Census Detail Not Available	71593																		
TOTAL POPULATION	302173																		

A.N.=Alaska Native T=Total M=Male F=Female

Compiled by: Human Environmental Resource Services, Inc.

Source: 1. University of Alaska, ISEGR, Age and Race by Sex Characteristics of Alaska's Population, Sept. 1973, Vol. X, No. 2, (U.S. Census 1970)

2. State of Alaska, Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Section, Alaska 1970 Census Atlas

TABLE 3

PERCENT OF ALASKA NATIVE POPULATION COMPARED TO TOTAL POPULATION BY AGE GROUP

ESTIMATES 1970

				AGE 13-17		AGE 18-44		AGE 45-59		AGE 60-64		AGE 64+		AGE -13		
REGION	TOTAL	AN	%AN	TOTAL	NATIVE	TOTAL	NATIVE	TOTAL	NATIVE	TOTAL	NATIVE	TOTAL	NATIVE	TOTAL	NATIVE	TOTAL
AHTNA																
Native Communities	418	190	45.5	49	22.3	149	67.8	68	30.9	14	6.4	28	12.7	110	50.0	190
Non-Native Communities	465	103	22.2	54	12.0	177	39.3	53	11.8	7	1.6	2	.4	172	38.2	103
Community Total					34.3		107.1		42.7		8.0		13.1		88.2	293
Region Total	883	293	33.2	103	34.2	326	108.2	121	40.2	21	7.0	30	10.0	282	93.6	293
ALEUT																
Native Communities	1997	1728	86.5	217	187.7	701	606.4	265	229.2	49	42.4	56	48.4	709	613.3	1727
Non-Native Communities	3701	64	1.7	161	2.7	2367	40.2	221	3.8	15	.3	7	.1	930	15.8	63
Community Total					190.4		646.6		233.0		42.7		48.5		629.1	1790
Region Total	5698	1792	31.4	378	118.7	3068	963.4	486	152.6	64	20.1	63	19.8	1639	514.6	1789
ARCTIC SLOPE																
Native Communities	3027	2786	92.0	304	279.7	1021	939.3	261	240.1	57	52.4	94	86.5	1290	1186.8	2785
Non-Native Communities	295	21	7.1	---	---	246	17.5	48	3.4	1	.1	---	---	---	---	21
Community Total					279.7		956.8		243.5		52.5		86.5		1186.8	2806
Region Total	3322	2807	84.5	304	256.9	1267	1070.6	309	261.1	58	49.0	94	79.4	1290	1090.0	2807
BERING STRAITS																
Native Communities	5572	4435	79.6	724	576.3	1821	1449.5	674	536.5	122	97.1	223	177.5	2008	1598.4	4435
Non-Native Communities	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Community Total					576.3		1449.5		536.5		97.1		177.5		1598.4	4435
Region Total	5572	4435	79.6	724	576.3	1821	1449.5	674	536.5	122	97.1	223	177.5	2008	1598.4	4435
BRISTOL BAY																
Native Communities	3059	2280	74.5	382	284.6	978	728.6	318	236.9	74	55.1	101	75.2	1206	898.5	2279
Non-Native Communities	202	12	5.9	19	1.1	82	4.8	25	1.5	4	.2	1	.1	71	4.2	12
Community Total					285.7		733.4		238.4		55.3		75.3		902.7	2291
Region Total	3261	2292	70.3	401	281.9	1060	745.2	343	241.1	78	54.8	102	71.7	127.7	897.7	2292
CALISTA																
Native Communities	11374	10353	91.0	1406	1279.5	3620	3294.2	1091	992.8	195	177.4	312	283.9	4750	4322.5	10350
Non-Native Communities	218	210	96.3	27	26.0	61	58.7	23	22.1	3	2.9	5	4.8	99	95.3	210
Community Total					1305.5		3352.9		1014.9		180.3		288.7		4417.8	10560
Region Total	11592	10563	91.1	1433	1305.5	3681	3353.4	1114	1014.9	198	180.4	317	288.8	4849	4417.4	10560

Table 3, p. 2, continued

REGION	TOTAL	AN	%AN	AGE 13-17 TOTAL	AGE 13-17 NATIVE	AGE 18-44 TOTAL	AGE 18-44 NATIVE	AGE 45-59 TOTAL	AGE 45-59 NATIVE	AGE 60-64 TOTAL	AGE 60-64 NATIVE	AGE 64+ TOTAL	AGE 64+ NATIVE	AGE -13 TOTAL	AGE -13 NATIVE	TOTAL
CHUGACH																
Native Communities	111	107	96.4	13	12.5	43	41.5	10	9.6	2	1.9	3	2.9	40	38.6	107
Non-Native Communities	4339	609	14.0	457	64.0	1584	221.8	805	112.7	153	21.4	209	29.3	1131	158.3	608
Community Total					76.5		263.3		122.3		23.3		32.2		196.9	715
Region Total	4450	716	16.1	470	75.7	1627	261.9	815	131.2	155	25.0	212	34.1	1171	188.5	716
COOK INLET																
Native Communities	1492	862	57.8	173	100.0	494	285.5	182	105.2	41	23.7	72	41.7	530	306.3	862
Non-Native Communities	99580	4142	4.2	9578	402.3	46305	1944.8	11981	503.2	1527	64.1	1582	66.4	28607	1201.5	4182
Community Total					502.3		2230.3		608.4		87.8		108.1		1507.8	5044
Region Total	101072	5004	5.0	9751	487.6	46799	2340.0	12163	608.1	1568	78.4	1654	82.7	29137	1456.8	5054
DOYON																
Native Communities	4643	3716	80.0	653	522.4	1509	1207.2	483	386.4	114	91.2	209	167.2	1675	1340.0	3714
Non-Native Communities	41014	1659	4.0	3050	122.0	2227.0	890.8	3684	147.4	513	20.5	500	20.0	10997	439.9	1641
Community Total					644.4		2098.0		533.8		111.7		187.2		1779.9	5355
Region Total	45657	5375	11.8	3703	437.0	23779	2805.9	4167	491.7	627	74.0	709	83.7	12672	1495.3	5388
KONIAG																
Native Communities	1393	1190	85.4	146	124.7	467	398.8	157	134.1	31	26.5	72	61.5	520	444.1	1190
Non-Native Communities	6850	583	8.5	53	45.1	3431	291.6	681	57.9	99	8.4	111	9.4	1997	169.7	582
Community Total					169.8		690.4		192.0		34.9		70.9		613.8	1772
Region Total	8243	1773	21.5	677	145.6	3898	838.1	838	180.2	130	27.9	183	39.3	2517	541.2	1772
NANA																
Native Communities	3925	3494	89.0	575	511.7	1129	1004.8	395	351.5	75	66.7	154	137.1	1597	1421.3	3493
Non-Native Communities	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Community Total					511.7		1004.8		351.5		66.7		137.1		1421.3	3493
Region Total	3925	3494	89.0	575	511.7	1129	1004.8	395	351.5	75	66.7	154	137.1	1597	1421.3	3493
SEALASKA																
Native Communities	4352	3165	72.7	534	388.2	1418	1030.9	525	381.7	128	93.1	277	201.4	1470	1068.7	3164
Non-Native Communities	32553	4800	14.7	3434	504.8	12092	1777.5	4974	731.2	982	144.4	1599	235.1	9472	1392.4	4785
Community Total					893.0		2808.4		1112.9		237.5		436.5		2461.1	7949
Region Total	36905	7965	21.6	3968	857.1	13510	2918.2	5499	1187.8	1110	239.8	1876	405.2	10942	2363.5	7972
TOTAL																
Native Communities	41363	34306	82.9	5176	4290.9	13350	11067.1	4429	3671.6	902	747.8	1601	1327.2	15905	13185.2	34290
Non-Native Communities	189217	12203	6.4	17311	1107.9	88615	5671.4	22495	1439.7	3304	211.5	4016	257.0	53476	3422.5	12110
State Community Total					5398.8		16738.5		5111.3		959.3		1584.2		16607.7	46400
Census Detail Total	230580	46509	20.2	22487	4542.4	101965	20596.9	26924	5438.6	4206	849.6	5617	1134.6	69381	14015.0	46577
Detail Not Available	71593															
State Total	302173															

Compiled by: Human Environmental Resource Services, Inc.

Source: University of Alaska, ISEGR, Age and Race by Sex Characteristics of Alaska's Population, Sept. 1973, Vol. X, No. 2.

TABLE 4

PERCENT OF ALASKA NATIVE POPULATION BY AGE GROUP

ESTIMATE 1970

REGION	TOTAL	13-59	PERCENTAGES IN AGE GROUPS 13-17	18-44	45-59	-13/59+ BALANCE
NORTHWEST						
Arctic Slope	2807	52.7	10.0	34.1	8.7	47.3
NANA	3494	53.5	14.6	28.8	10.1	46.5
Bering Straits	4435	57.8	13.0	32.7	12.1	42.2
REGION TOTAL	10736	55.0	12.7	31.8	10.5	45.0
SOUTHWEST						
Aleut	1792	59.7	10.6	36.1	13.0	40.3
Bristol Bay	2292	54.9	12.5	32.0	10.4	45.1
Calista	10563	53.7	12.4	31.7	9.6	46.3
REGION TOTAL	14647	54.6	12.2	32.3	10.2	45.4
INTERIOR						
Doyon	5375	61.0	12.0	39.0	9.9	39.0
REGION TOTAL	5375	61.0	12.0	39.0	9.9	39.0
SOUTHCENTRAL						
Ahtna	293	62.8	11.7	36.6	14.6	37.2
Chugach	716	64.5	10.7	36.8	17.1	35.5
Cook Inlet	5004	66.8	10.0	44.6	12.2	33.2
Koniag	1773	59.3	9.6	38.9	10.8	40.7
REGION TOTAL	7786	64.7	10.1	42.3	12.4	35.3
SOUTHEAST						
Sealaska	7965	60.4	11.2	35.3	14.0	39.6
REGION TOTAL	7965	60.4	11.2	35.3	14.0	39.6
STATE DETAIL TOTAL	46509	58.1	11.8	35.1	11.2	41.9

Compiled by: Human Environmental Resource Services, Inc.

Source: University of Alaska, ISEGR, Age and Race by Sex Characteristics of Alaska's Population, Sept. 1973, Vol. X, No. 2.

Note: Figures above do not allow for inclusion of a portion of the 71,593 persons enumerated without detailed information--a reasonable proportion estimated to be between 10 and 20 percent of this number are undoubtedly Alaskan Natives according to data obtained from other official sources.

TABLE 5

ALASKA POPULATION BY NATIVE CORPORATION REGIONAL BOUNDARIES
NATIVE AND NON-NATIVE COMMUNITIES
ESTIMATES 1970

		TOTAL POPULATION	WHITE	NEGRO	AK. NATIVE	OTHER	AGE		
							0-17	18-64	64+
AHTNA:	Native Communities	418	223	4	190	1	159	231	28
	Non-Native Communities	465	362	---	103	---	226	237	2
	TOTAL	883	585	4	293	1	385	468	30
ALEUT:	Native Communities	1,997	250	1	1,728	18	926	1,015	56
	Non-Native Communities	3,701	3,369	155	64	113	1,091	2,603	7
	TOTAL	5,698	3,619	156	1,792	131	2,017	3,618	63
ARCTIC SLOPE:	Native Communities	3,027	233	4	2,786	4	1,594	1,339	94
	Non-Native Communities	295	263	10	21	1	---	295	---
	TOTAL	3,322	496	14	2,807	5	1,594	1,634	94
BERING STRAITS:	Native Communities	5,572	1,077	14	4,435	46	2,730	2,619	223
	Non-Native Communities	NONE	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
BRISTOL BAY:	Native Communities	3,059	732	5	2,280	42	1,588	1,370	101
	Non-Native Communities	202	190	---	12	---	90	111	1
	TOTAL	3,261	922	5	2,292	42	1,678	1,481	102
CALISTA:	Native Communities	11,374	937	19	10,353	65	6,282	4,993	317
	Non-Native Communities	218	8	---	210	---	126	87	5
	TOTAL	11,592	945	19	10,563	65	6,282	4,993	317
CHUGACH:	Native Communities	111	4	---	107	---	53	55	3
	Non-Native Communities	4,339	3,666	5	609	59	1,588	2,542	209
	TOTAL	4,450	3,670	5	716	59	1,641	2,597	212

Table 5, p. 2, continued

		TOTAL POPULATION	WHITE	NEGRO	AK. NATIVE	OTHER	AGE 0-17	AGE 18-64	AGE 64+
COOK INLET:	Native Communities	1,492	589	1	862	40	703	717	72
	Non-Native Communities	99,580	89,434	4,638	4,142	1,366	38,185	59,813	1,582
	TOTAL	101,072	90,023	4,639	5,004	1,406	38,888	60,530	1,654
DOYON:	Native Communities	4,643	887	15	3,616	25	2,328	2,106	209
	Non-Native Communities	41,014	36,219	2,690	1,659	446	14,047	26,467	500
	TOTAL	45,657	37,106	2,705	5,325	471	16,375	28,573	709
KONIAG:	Native Communities	1,393	179	6	1,190	18	666	655	72
	Non-Native Communities	6,850	5,864	149	583	254	2,528	4,211	111
	TOTAL	8,243	6,043	155	1,773	272	3,194	4,866	183
NANA:	Native Communities	3,925	414	---	3,494	17	2,172	1,599	154
	Non-Native Communities	NONE	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SEALASKA:	Native Communities	4,352	1,145	---	3,165	42	2,004	2,071	277
	Non-Native Communities	32,553	26,758	186	4,800	809	12,906	18,048	1,599
	TOTAL	36,905	26,903	185	7,965	851	14,910	20,119	1,876
TOTAL:	Native Communities	41,363	6,670	69	34,306	311	21,081	18,681	1,601
	Non-Native Communities	189,217	166,129	7,833	12,203	3,048	70,787	114,414	4,016
	STATE CENSUS DETAIL TOTAL	230,580	172,799	7,902	46,509	3,359	91,868	133,095	5,617

Compiled by: Human Environmental Resource Services, Inc.

Source:
1. University of Alaska, ISEGR, Age and Race by Sex Characteristics of Alaska's Population, Sept. 1973, Vol. X, No. 2, (U.S. Census 1970)
2. U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Village Status, Jan. 1975

Note: Figures above do not allow for inclusion of the 71,593 persons enumerated without detailed information in any of the racial categories.

TABLE 6

PERCENT OF ALASKA NATIVE POPULATION BETWEEN AGES 13-59

1970 DETAIL - ESTIMATE

REGION	TOTAL	TOTAL ALASKA NATIVE	AGES 13-59		BALANCE YEARS	
			#	%	#	%
NORTHWEST						
Arctic Slope	3322	2807	1480	52.7	1327	47.3
Bering Straits	5572	4435	2562	57.8	1873	42.2
NANA	3925	3494	1868	53.5	1626	46.5
REGION TOTAL	12819	10736	5910	55.0	4831	45.0
SOUTHWEST						
Aleut	5698	1792	1070	59.7	722	40.3
Bristol Bay	3261	2292	1258	54.9	1034	45.1
Calista	11592	10563	5673	53.7	4885	46.3
REGION TOTAL	20551	14647	8001	54.6	6650	45.4
INTERIOR						
Doyon	45657	5375	3276	61.0	2622	39.0
REGION TOTAL	45657	5375	3276	61.0	2622	39.0
SOUTHCENTRAL						
Ahtna	883	293	184	62.8	109	37.2
Chugach	4450	716	462	64.5	254	35.5
Cook Inlet	101072	5004	3341	66.8	1663	33.2
Koniag	8243	1773	1052	59.3	721	40.7
REGION TOTAL	114648	7786	5029	64.7	2748	35.3
SOUTHEAST						
Sealaska	36905	7965	4814	60.4	3151	39.6
REGION TOTAL	36905	7965	4814	60.4	3151	39.6
ALASKA STATE TOTAL	230580	46509	27030	58.1	19468	41.9

Compiled by: Human Environmental Resource Services, Inc.

Source: University of Alaska, ISEGR, Age and Race by Sex Characteristics of Alaska's Population, Sept. 1973, Vol. X, No. 2.

TABLE 7

ALASKA NATIVE REGIONAL POPULATION BY COMMUNITIES
1970 CENSUS - DETAIL[1] AND NO DETAIL[2] AVAILABLE - ESTIMATES

REGION	NATIVE	NON-NATIVE	DETAIL TOTAL	NO DETAIL AVAILABLE	REGION TOTAL
AHTNA	418	465	883	757	1640
ALEUT	1997	3701	5698	2134	7832
ARCTIC SLOPE	3027	295	3322	129	3451
BERING STRAITS	5572	---	5572	177	5749
BRISTOL BAY	3059	202	3261	1371	4632
CALISTA	11374	218	11592	1082	12674
CHUGACH	111	4339	4450	989	5439
COOK INLET	1492	99580	101072	46020	147092
DOYON	4643	41014	45657	11679	57336
KONIAG	1393	6850	8243	1472	9715
NANA	3925	---	3925	123	4048
SEALASKA	4352	32553	36905	5660	42565
TOTAL	41363	189217	230580	71593	302173

Compiled by: Human Environmental Resource Services, Inc.

Sources: 1. University of Alaska, ISEGR, Age and Race by Sex Characteristics of Alaska's Population, Sept. 1973, Vol. X, No. 2.
2. State of Alaska, Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Section, Alaska 1970 Census Atlas.

TABLE 8

ALASKA'S POPULATION - PERCENT 1970 CENSUS DETAIL NOT AVAILABLE

REGION	TOTAL	NO DETAIL	% NO DETAIL
AHTNA	1640	757	46.2
ALEUT	7832	2134	27.2
ARCTIC SLOPE	3451	129	3.7
BERING STRAITS	5749	177	3.0
BRISTOL BAY	4632	1371	29.6
CALISTA	12674	1082	8.5
CHUGACH	5439	989	18.2
COOK INLET	147092	46020	31.3
DOYON	57336	11679	20.3
KONIAG	9715	1472	15.1
NANA	4048	123	3.0
SEALASKA	42565	5660	13.3
TOTAL POPULATION	302173	71593	23.7

Compiled by: Human Environmental Resource Services, Inc.

Sources:
1. University of Alaska, ISEGR, Age and Race by Sex Characteristics of Alaska's Population, Sept. 1973, Vol.X, No. 2, (US Census 1970)
2. State of Alaska, Dept. of Labor, Research and Analysis Section, Alaska 1970 Census Atlas.

TABLE 9

ALASKA POPULATION BY 121 NON-NATIVE COMMUNITIES BY NATIVE REGION - AGE AND SEX

ESTIMATES 1970

NATIVE REGIONS	REGION TOTAL	AGES 13 - 17			AGES 18 - 44			AGES 45 - 59			AGES 60 - 64			AGE 64+	AGE -13
		T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F		
AHTNA	465	54	24	30	177	85	92	53	30	23	7	6	1	2	172
ALEUT	3701	161	84	77	2367	1175	1192	221	152	69	15	10	5	7	930
ARCTIC SLOPE	295	---	---	---	246	246	---	48	48	---	1	1	---	---	---
BERING STRAITS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
BRISTOL BAY	202	19	7	12	82	39	43	25	14	11	4	3	1	1	71
CALISTA	218	27	17	10	61	32	29	23	12	11	3	2	1	5	99
CHUGACH	4339	457	223	234	1584	849	735	805	454	351	153	90	63	209	1131
COOK INLET	99580	9578	4747	4831	46305	25066	21239	11981	6084	5897	1527	805	722	1582	28607
DOYON	41014	3050	1540	1510	22270	14930	7340	3684	2042	1642	513	304	209	500	10997
KONIAG	6850	531	283	248	3431	2100	1331	681	398	283	99	57	42	111	1971
NANA	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SEALASKA	32553	3434	1752	1682	12092	6204	5888	4974	2627	2347	982	545	437	1599	9472
NON-NATIVE COMMUNITIES	189217	17311	8677	8634	88615	50726	37889	22495	11861	10634	3304	1823	1481	4016	53476

NON-NATIVE COMMUNITIES 189217 = 78.2%
NATIVE COMMUNITIES 41363 = 21.8%
STATE DETAIL TOTAL 230580 =100.0%
1970 CENSUS STATE TOTAL 302173 =100.0%
CENSUS DETAIL NOT AVAILABLE 71593 = 23.7%

Compiled by: Human Environmental Resource Services, Inc.

Source: University of Alaska, ISEGR, Age and Race by Sex Characteristics of Alaska's Population, Sept. 1973, Vol. X, No. 2, (U.S. Census 1970)

TABLE 10

ALASKA POPULATION BY NATIVE REGIONS BY COMMUNITY AND NATIVE VILLAGES - 1970 CENSUS

TOTAL POPULATION[1] - 296 COMMUNITIES

REGION	TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO	ALASKA NATIVE	OTHER	PERCENT NATIVE
AHTNA	883	585	4	293	1	33.2
ALEUT	5698	3619	156	1792	131	31.4
ARCTIC SLOPE	3322	496	14	2807	5	84.5
BERING STRAITS	5572	1077	14	4435	46	79.6
BRISTOL BAY	3261	922	5	2292	42	70.3
CALISTA	11592	945	19	10563	65	91.1
CHUGACH	4450	3670	5	716	59	16.1
COOK INLET	101072	90019	4639	5004	1410	5.0
DOYON	45657	37106	2705	5375	471	11.8
KONIAG	8243	6043	155	1773	272	21.5
NANA	3925	414	---	3494	17	89.0
SEALASKA	36905	27903	186	7965	851	21.6
STATE DETAIL TOTAL	230580	172799	7902	46509	3370	20.2

RURAL POPULATION - 175 NATIVE VILLAGES[2,a]

REGION	TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO	ALASKA NATIVE	OTHER	PERCENT NATIVE
AHTNA	418	223	4	190	1	45.5
ALEUT	1997	250	1	1728	18	86.5
ARCTIC SLOPE	3027	233	4	2786	4	92.0
BERING STRAITS	5572	1077	14	4435	46	79.6
BRISTOL BAY	3059	732	5	2280	42	74.5
CALISTA	11374	937	19	10353	65	91.0
CHUGACH	111	4	---	107	---	96.4
COOK INLET	1492	589	1	862	40	57.8
DOYON	4643	887	15	3716	25	80.0
KONIAG	1393	179	6	1190	18	85.4
NANA	3925	414	---	3494	17	89.0
SEALASKA	4352	1145	---	3165	42	72.7
STATE DETAIL TOTAL	41363	6670	69	34306	318	82.9
BALANCE OF POP.	189217	166109	7833	12203	3052	6.4

a) Only Villages listed by population are included. Includes Reserves.

Compiled by: Human Environmental Resource Services, Inc.

Sources: 1. University of Alaska, ISEGR, Age and Race by Sex Characteristics of Alaska's Population, Sept. 1973, Vol. X, No. 2.

2. U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Branch of Realty - Juneau, Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act - Village Status, Feb. 1975.

TABLE 11

ALASKA POPULATION ESTIMATES - 1970

BY SEX AND RACE[1] WITHIN ALASKA NATIVE AND GEOGRAPHIC REGIONS[2]

CD	REGION	TOTAL	WHITE			NEGRO			ALASKA NATIVE			OTHER		
			T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
	NORTHWEST													
4	Arctic Slope	2663	330	216	114	14	13	1	2313	1199	1114	6	5	1
14	Nana	4434	534	318	216	5	5	---	3877	1985	1892	18	12	6
18	Bering Straits	5749	1205	689	516	27	23	4	4471	2332	2139	46	27	19
	TOTAL	12846	2069	1223	846	46	41	5	10661	5516	5145	70	44	26
	SOUTHWEST													
1	Aleut	8057	5564	4309	1255	237	216	21	2063	1106	957	193	141	52
6	Bristol Bay	1147	922	668	254	31	30	1	186	83	103	8	7	1
7		3485	671	374	297	5	2	3	2763	1435	1328	46	33	13
12		14250	13047	7019	6028	105	65	40	963	498	465	135	86	49
5	Calista	7579	747	422	325	24	22	2	6752	3481	3271	56	39	17
27		3917	231	163	68	12	10	2	3671	1902	1769	3	3	---
16		2306	584	422	162	35	32	3	1673	848	825	14	12	2
	TOTAL	40741	21766	13377	8389	449	377	72	18071	9353	8718	455	321	134
	INTERIOR													
29	Doyon	4752	2450	1635	815	83	72	11	2176	1144	1032	43	31	12
25		1684	588	484	104	13	13	---	1077	591	486	6	3	3
9		45864	40933	23599	17334	2580	1608	972	1876	860	1016	475	247	228
24		4179	3418	2054	1364	208	128	80	503	251	252	50	29	21
	TOTAL	56479	47389	27772	19617	2884	1821	1083	5632	2846	2786	574	310	264
	SOUTHCENTRAL													
2	Chugach	124542	112965	59231	53734	5147	2845	2302	4795	2189	2606	1635	856	779
17	Cook Inlet	6509	6189	3265	2924	12	7	5	272	179	93	36	19	17
21		2336	2067	1105	962	4	3	1	246	126	120	19	9	10
15	Koniag	9409	7215	4162	3053	157	97	60	1744	926	818	293	180	113
8	Ahtna	1857	1529	858	671	2	2	---	284	147	137	42	19	23
26		3098	2378	1309	1069	9	8	1	701	378	323	10	5	5
	TOTAL	147751	132343	69930	62413	5331	2962	2369	8042	3945	4097	2035	1088	947
	SOUTHEAST													
3	Sealaska	503	114	65	49	---	---	---	383	195	188	6	5	1
10		1504	1175	624	551	---	---	---	322	160	162	7	2	5
11		13556	11422	5824	5598	106	55	51	1657	804	853	371	214	157
13		10041	8527	4470	4057	44	25	19	1260	620	640	210	117	93
19		1676	757	422	335	5	5	---	870	466	404	44	24	20
20		2106	1497	907	590	6	4	2	587	319	268	16	9	7
22		6109	4611	2458	2153	36	16	20	1341	686	655	121	67	54
23		2157	1338	759	579	---	---	---	796	413	383	23	12	11
28		4913	3759	2019	1740	4	2	2	1032	495	537	118	69	49
	TOTAL	42565	33200	17548	15652	201	107	94	8248	4158	4090	916	519	397
	TOTAL POPULATION	300382	236767	129850	106917	8911	5308	3623	50654	25818	24836	4050	2282	1768

Compiled by: Human Environmental Resource Services, Inc.

Source: 1. University of Alaska, ISEGR, Age and Sex Characteristics of Alaska's Population, Mar. 1972, Vol. IX, No. 1, (U.S. Census 1970).

2. Regions as described in Alaska's Population & Economy: Regional Growth, Development, and Future Outlook Vol. I, ISEGR, University of Alaska, 1963, pp2-8.

TABLE 12

COMPARISON - ALASKA NATIVE POPULATION BY COMMUNITY[1] AND CENSUS DISTRICT TOTALS[2] BY AGE GROUP

ESTIMATES 1970

NATIVE REGIONS	TOTAL ALASKA NATIVE	AGES 13 - 17		AGES 18 - 44		AGES 45 - 59		BALANCE YEARS	
		TOTAL	PERCENT	TOTAL[a]	PERCENT	TOTAL	PERCENT	TOTAL	PERCENT
PERCENT OF POPULATION BY COMMUNITY TOTALS									
AHTNA	293	34	11.7	107	36.6	43	14.6	109	37.2
ALEUT	1792	190	10.6	647	36.1	233	13.0	722	40.3
ARCTIC SLOPE	2807	280	10.0	957	34.1	243	8.7	1327	47.3
BERING STRAITS	4435	576	13.0	1449	32.7	536	12.1	1874	42.2
BRISTOL BAY	2292	286	12.5	733	32.0	238	10.4	1035	45.1
CALISTA	10563	1305	12.4	3353	31.7	1015	9.6	4890	46.3
CHUGACH	716	76	10.7	263	36.8	122	17.1	255	35.5
COOK INLET	5004	502	10.0	2230	44.6	608	12.2	1664	33.2
DOYON	5375	644	12.0	2098	39.1	534	9.9	2099	39.0
KONIAG	1773	170	9.6	690	38.9	192	10.8	721	40.7
NANA	3494	512	14.6	1005	28.8	351	10.1	1626	46.5
SEALASKA	7965	893	11.2	2808	35.3	1113	14.0	3151	39.6
STATE OF ALASKA	46509	5470	11.8	16342	35.1	5230	11.2	19468	41.9
PERCENT OF POPULATION BY CENSUS DISTRICT TOTALS[b]									
AHTNA	985	115	11.7	361	36.6	144	14.6	366	37.2
ALEUT	2063	219	10.6	745	36.1	268	13.0	831	40.3
ARCTIC SLOPE	2313	231	10.0	789	34.1	201	8.7	1094	47.3
BERING STRAITS	4471	581	13.0	1462	32.7	541	12.1	1887	42.2
BRISTOL BAY	3912	489	12.5	1252	32.0	407	10.4	1764	45.1
CALISTA	12096	1500	12.4	3834	31.7	1161	9.6	5600	46.3
CHUGACH	4795	513	10.7	1765	36.8	820	17.1	1702	35.5
COOK INLET	518	52	10.0	231	44.6	63	12.2	172	33.2
DOYON	5632	676	12.0	2202	39.1	558	9.9	2196	39.0
KONIAG	1744	167	9.6	678	38.9	188	10.8	719	40.7
NANA	3877	566	14.6	1117	28.8	392	10.1	1803	46.5
SEALASKA	8248	924	11.2	2912	35.3	1155	14.0	3266	39.6

Table 12, p. 2, continued

STATE OF ALASKA	50654	5977	11.8	17780	35.1	5673	11.2	21224	41.9

MEAN AGE DISTRIBUTION - NATIVE POPULATION TOTALS

TOTAL	13 - 59	13 - 17	18 - 44	45 - 59	BALANCE YEARS
48582 (± 2%)	20346 (± 2%)	5724 (± 2%)	17061 (± 2%)	5452 (± 2.5%)	20258 (± 2.5%)

a) Totals as shown on Table 17.
b) Extrapolated using percents to conform to community age distribution as suggested by Source 1.

Compiled by: Human Environmental Resource Services, Inc.

Sources: 1. University of Alaska, ISEGR, Age and Race by Sex Characteristics of Alaska's Population, Sept. 1973, Vol. X, No. 2, (U.S. Census 1970).
2. University of Alaska, ISEGR, Age and Sex Characteristics of Alaska's Population, March 1972, Vol. IX, No. 1, (U.S. Census 1970).

Note: Age-group percentages derived on the basis of Source 1.

TABLE 13

URBAN AND RURAL ALASKA NATIVE POPULATION[1] AND NUMBER OF COMMUNITIES BY REGION[2]

ESTIMATES 1970

				URBAN[a]					RURAL				
REGION	TOTAL	NON-NATIVE	NATIVE	TOTAL	NON-NATIVE	NATIVE	M	F	TOTAL	NON-NATIVE	NATIVE	M	F
NORTHWEST													
Arctic Slope	3266	464	2802	---	---	---	---	---	3266	464	2802	1480	1322
Bering Straits	5749	1278	4471	---	---	---	---	---	5749	1278	4471	2332	2139
Nana	4043	536	3507	---	---	---	---	---	4043	536	3507	1776	1731
TOTAL	13058	2278	10780	---	---	---	---	---	13058	2278	10780	5588	5192
SOUTHWEST													
Aleut	7694	5958	1736	---	---	---	---	---	7694	5958	1736	925	811
Bristol Bay	4995	1719	3276	---	---	---	---	---	4995	1719	3276	1699	1577
Calista	12617	1348	11269	---	---	---	---	---	12617	1348	11269	5822	5447
TOTAL	25306	9025	16281	---	---	---	---	---	25306	9025	16281	8446	7835
SOUTHCENTRAL													
Ahtna	1332	915	417	---	---	---	---	---	1332	915	417	220	197
Chugach	6286	5223	1063	---	---	---	---	---	6286	5223	1063	568	495
Cook Inlet	145072	139243	5829	128075	123133	4942	2266	2676	16997	16110	887	489	398
Koniag	9409	7665	1744	6850	6267	583	301	282	2559	1398	1161	625	536
TOTAL	162099	153046	9053	134925	129400	5525	2567	2958	27174	23646	3528	1902	1626
Anchorage Area	134925	129400	5525										
Balance of Region	27174	23646	3528										
TOTAL	162099	153406	9053										
INTERIOR													
Doyon	57354	51062	6292	45864	43988	1876	860	1016	11490	7074	4416	2297	2119
Fairbanks Area	49276	47318	1958										
Balance of Region	8078	3744	4334										
TOTAL	57354	51062	6292										
SOUTHEAST													
Sealaska	42565	34317	8248	29706	25448	4258	2110	2148	12859	8869	3990	2048	1942
Juneau, Sitka & Ketchikan Areas	29706	25448	4258										
Balance of Region	12859	8869	3990										
TOTAL	42565	34317	8248										
STATE TOTAL	300382	249728	50654	210495	198836	11659	5537	6122	89887	50892	38995	20281	18714

Table 13, p. 2, continued

NUMBER OF COMMUNITIES OF ALASKA NATIVE RESIDENCE BY REGION[2]

NORTHWEST	59 Rural Communities + 2 Military Bases (Tin City, & Galena AFB) + Isolated Units.
SOUTHWEST	69 Rural Communities + 2 Military Bases (Adak Naval Stn., & Shemya) + Isolated Units.
SOUTHCENTRAL	30 Rural Communities + 1 City and Environs + 1 Town + 3 Military Bases (Kodiak Naval Stn., Elmendorf AFB, & Ft. Richardson) + Isolated Units.
INTERIOR	55 Rural Communities + 1 City and Environs + 3 Military Bases (Ft. Greely, Ft. Wainwright, & Eielson AFB) + Isolated Units.
SOUTHEAST	28 Rural Communities + 3 Towns and Environs + Isolated Units.
STATE TOTAL	241 Rural Communities + 2 Cities & Environs + 5 Towns & Environs + 10 Major Military Bases + 2 North Slope Settlements.
	258 Named Communities & Environs (296 Census District Place Names) + Isolated Unnamed Units within Census Enumeration Districts.

PERCENT URBAN - RURAL POPULATION[1]
ESTIMATES 1970

NATIVE POPULATION		NON-NATIVE POPULATION		STATE POPULATION	
Urban	23%	Urban	80%	Urban	77%
Rural	77%	Rural	20%	Rural	23%

a) Places of 2500 or more + suburbs of and adjacent communities to Anchorage, Fairbanks, Juneau, Sitka & Ketchikan or places commonly acknowledged as "urban" by life-style as defined by 2(c) Report. Federal Programs and Alaska Natives, Task I, Demography, p. 76(4).

Compiled by: Human Environmental Resource Services, Inc.

Sources: 1. 2(c) Report: Federal Programs and Alaska Natives, Task I, Demography, p. 20

2. State of Alaska, Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Section, Alaska 1970 Census Atlas.

TABLE 14

PERCENT OF ALASKA NATIVE POPULATION BY AGE GROUPS 13-59 AND BALANCE YEARS

1970 ESTIMATE

BY GEOGRAPHIC REGION

GEOGRAPHIC REGION	NATIVE REGION	13-59	BALANCE
NORTHWEST	Arctic Slope	52.7	
	NANA	53.5	
	Bering Straits	57.8	
	REGION TOTAL	55.0	45.0
SOUTHWEST	Aleut	59.7	
	Bristol Bay	54.9	
	Calista	53.7	
	REGION TOTAL	54.6	45.4
INTERIOR	Doyon	61.0	
	REGION TOTAL	61.0	39.0
SOUTHCENTRAL	Ahtna	62.8	
	Chugach	64.5	
	Cook Inlet	66.8	
	Koniag	59.3	
	REGION TOTAL	64.7	35.3
SOUTHEAST	Sealaska	60.4	
	REGION TOTAL	60.4	39.6
	STATE TOTAL	58.1	41.9

BY BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS SERVICE AGENCY

AGENCY	NATIVE REGION	13-59	BALANCE
NOME	NANA	53.5	
	Bering Straits	57.8	
	AGENCY TOTAL	55.9	44.1
BETHEL	Bristol Bay	54.9	
	Calista	53.7	
	AGENCY TOTAL	53.9	46.1
FAIRBANKS	Arctic Slope	52.7	
	Doyon	61.0	
	AGENCY TOTAL	58.1	41.9
ANCHORAGE	Aleut	59.7	
	Ahtna	62.8	
	Chugach	64.5	
	Cook Inlet	66.8	
	Koniag	59.3	
	AGENCY TOTAL	63.8	36.2
JUNEAU	Sealaska	60.4	
	AGENCY TOTAL	60.4	39.6
	STATE TOTAL (Juneau Area Office)	58.1	41.9

Compiled by: Human Environmental Resource Services, Inc.

Source: University of Alaska, ISEGR, Age and Race by Sex Characteristics of Alaska's Population, Sept. 1973, Vol. X, No. 2.

CHART E

ALASKA NATIVE DEATH RATES BY NATIVE REGIONS

ESTIMATES 1968-1972

REGION	1968	1969	RATE PER 1000 1970	1971	1972	MEAN
1. AHTNA	2.7	16.4	4.8	4.9	14.7	8.7
2. ALEUT	10.5	7.8	7.5	8.1	8.6	8.5
3. ARCTIC SLOPE	2.3	3.8	5.0	8.0	5.1	4.8
4. BERING STRAITS	8.9	6.8	9.4	9.3	8.3	8.5
5. BRISTOL BAY	6.3	5.9	6.7	6.1	8.1	6.6
6. CALISTA	5.6	5.3	5.1	5.9	5.7	5.5
7. CHUGACH	4.5	9.8	7.5	7.5	14.2	8.7
8. COOK INLET	8.7	10.0	7.7	9.0	7.4	8.6
9. DOYON	7.8	7.4	9.4	7.4	7.8	8.0
10. KONIAG	13.3	10.6	11.5	7.3	8.0	10.1
11. NANA	8.0	6.0	6.0	7.2	7.0	6.8
12. SEALASKA	8.3	7.4	9.2	12.1	13.3	10.1
TOTAL	7.4	7.0	7.5	8.1	8.2	7.6

Compiled by: Human Environmental Resource Services, Inc.

Source: 2 (c) REPORT: FEDERAL PROGRAMS AND ALASKA NATIVES, Task I, Part B, Section 3 - Health, pp 4-5. (Primary source: Alaska Area Native Health Service).

TABLE 15

ALASKA NATIVE POPULATION PROJECTIONS 1970-1975
BY 1970 CENSUS DETAIL

NATIVE	DEATH	1970	ESTIMATED NATIVE POPULATION					
REGION	RATE[a]	AGE GP	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
AHTNA	8.7	13-17	34	34	33	33	33	33
		18-44	107	106	105	104	103	102
		45-59	43	43	42	42	42	41
		13-59	184	182	181	179	178	176
		BALANCE	109	108	107	106	105	104
		TOTAL	293	290	288	285	283	280
ALEUT	8.5	13-17	190	188	187	185	184	182
		18-44	647	642	636	631	625	620
		45-59	233	231	229	227	225	223
		13-59	1070	1061	1052	1043	1034	1025
		BALANCE	722	716	710	704	698	692
		TOTAL	1792	1777	1762	1747	1732	1717
ARCTIC SLOPE	4.8	13-17	280	279	277	276	275	273
		18-44	957	952	948	943	939	934
		45-59	244	243	242	241	239	238
		13-59	1480	1473	1466	1459	1452	1445
		BALANCE	1327	1321	1314	1308	1302	1295
		TOTAL	2807	2794	2780	2767	2753	2740
BERING STRAITS	8.5	13-17	576	571	566	561	557	552
		18-44	1450	1438	1425	1413	1401	1389
		45-59	536	531	527	522	518	514
		13-59	2562	2540	2519	2497	2476	2455
		BALANCE	1873	1857	1841	1826	1810	1795
		TOTAL	4435	4397	4360	4323	4286	4250
BRISTOL BAY	6.6	13-17	286	284	282	280	279	277
		18-44	733	728	723	719	714	709
		45-59	238	236	235	233	232	230
		13-59	1258	1250	1241	1233	1225	1217
		BALANCE	1034	1027	1020	1014	1007	1000
		TOTAL	2292	2277	2262	2247	2232	2217
CALISTA	5.5	13-17	1306	1299	1292	1285	1278	1270
		18-44	3353	3335	3316	3298	3280	3262
		45-59	1015	1009	1004	998	993	987
		13-59	5673	5642	5611	5580	5549	5519
		BALANCE	4890	4863	4836	4810	4783	4757
		TOTAL	10563	10505	10447	10390	10332	10276
CHUGACH	8.7	13-17	76	75	75	74	73	73
		18-44	263	261	258	256	254	252
		45-59	122	121	120	119	118	117
		13-59	462	458	454	450	446	442
		BALANCE	254	252	250	247	245	243
		TOTAL	716	710	704	697	691	685
COOK INLET	8.6	13-17	502	498	493	489	485	481
		18-44	2230	2211	2192	2173	2154	2136
		45-59	608	603	598	592	587	582
		13-59	3341	3312	3284	3256	3228	3200
		BALANCE	1663	1649	1635	1620	1607	1593
		TOTAL	5004	4961	4918	4876	4834	4792
DOYON	8.0	13-17	644	639	634	629	624	619
		18-44	2098	2081	2065	2048	2032	2015
		45-59	534	530	525	521	517	513
		13-59	3276	3250	3224	3198	3172	3147
		BALANCE	2099	2082	2066	2049	2033	2016
		TOTAL	5375	5332	5289	5247	5205	5163

Table 15, p. 2, continued

KONIAG	10.1	13-17	170	168	167	165	163	162
		18-44	690	683	676	669	663	656
		45-59	192	190	188	186	184	182
		13-59	1052	1041	1031	1020	1010	1000
		BALANCE	721	714	707	699	692	685
		TOTAL	1773	1755	1737	1720	1702	1685
NANA	6.8	13-17	512	509	505	502	498	495
		18-44	1005	998	991	985	978	971
		45-59	352	350	347	345	343	340
		13-59	1868	1855	1843	1830	1818	1805
		BALANCE	1626	1615	1604	1593	1582	1571
		TOTAL	3494	3470	3447	3423	3400	3377
SEALASKA	10.1	13-17	893	884	875	866	857	849
		18-44	2808	2780	2752	2724	2696	2669
		45-59	1113	1102	1091	1080	1069	1058
		13-59	4814	4765	4717	4670	4622	4576
		BALANCE	3151	3119	3088	3056	3026	2995
		TOTAL	7965	7885	7805	7726	7648	7571
STATE OF ALASKA	7.6	13-17	5470	5428	5387	5346	5306	5265
		18-44	16342	16218	16095	15972	15851	15730
		45-59	5230	5190	5151	5112	5073	5034
		13-59	27041	26835	26632	26429	26228	26029
		BALANCE	19468	19320	19173	19027	18883	18739
		TOTAL	46509	46156	45805	45457	45111	44768
STATE TOTAL BY SUMMATION OF REGION TOTALS			46509	46153	45799	45448	45098	44753

a) 2(c) Report: Federal Programs and Alaska Natives, Task I, Health

Compiled by: Human Environmental Resource Services, Inc.

Source: University of Alaska, ISEGR, Age and Race by Sex Characteristics of Alaska's Population, Vol. X, Sept. 1973

TABLE 16

ALASKAN NATIVE POPULATION BY NATIVE REGION

1970 AGES 13-59 PROJECTED TO 1975 AGES 18-64

SUMMARY

	1970			1975	
REGION	AGE GROUP	ALASKA NATIVE	MEAN DEATH RATE	AGE GROUP	ALASKA NATIVE
AHTNA	13-17	34	8.7	18-22	33
	18-44	107		23-49	102
	45-59	43		50-64	41
TOTAL		184			176
ALEUT	13-17	190	8.5	18-22	182
	18-44	647		23-49	620
	45-59	233		50-64	223
TOTAL		1070			1025
ARCTIC SLOPE	13-17	280	4.8	18-22	273
	18-44	957		23-49	934
	45-59	244		50-64	238
TOTAL		1480			1445
BERING STRAITS	13-17	576	8.5	18-22	552
	18-44	1450		23-49	1389
	45-59	536		50-64	514
TOTAL		2562			2455
BRISTOL BAY	13-17	286	6.6	18-22	277
	18-44	733		23-49	709
	45-59	238		50-64	230
TOTAL		1258			1217
CALISTA	13-17	1306	5.5	18-22	1270
	18-44	3353		23-49	3262
	45-59	1015		50-64	987
TOTAL		5673			5519
CHUGACH	13-17	76	8.7	18-22	73
	18-44	263		23-49	252
	45-59	122		50-64	117
TOTAL		462			442
COOK INLET	13-17	502	8.6	18-22	481
	18-44	2230		23-49	2136
	45-59	608		50-64	582
TOTAL		3341			3200
DOYON	13-17	644	8.0	18-22	619
	18-44	2098		23-49	2015
	45-59	534		50-64	513
TOTAL		3276			3147
KONIAG	13-17	170	10.1	18-22	162
	18-44	690		23-49	656
	45-59	192		50-64	182
TOTAL		1052			1000
NANA	13-17	512	6.8	18-22	495
	18-44	1005		23-49	971
	45-59	352		50-64	340
TOTAL		1868			1805
SEALASKA	13-17	893	10.1	18-22	849
	18-44	2808		23-49	2669
	45-59	1113		50-64	1058
TOTAL		4814			4576
TOTAL	13-17	5470	7.6	18-22	5265
	18-44	16342		23-49	15730
	45-59	5230		50-64	5034
TOTAL		27041			26029

Compiled by: Human Environmental Resource Services, Inc.

Source: University of Alaska, ISEGR, Age and Race by Sex Characteristics of Alaska's Population, Sept. 1973, Vol. X, No. 2.

Note: Population extrapolations computed on the basis of Native Regions conformed to Census Districts.

TABLE 17

1975 ALASKA NATIVE POPULATION, AGE 18-64 BY SUB-AGE GROUPS - ESTIMATES

	1970			1975			
REGION	TOTAL NATIVE	AGE 13-59	DEATH RATE [a]	AGE 18-22	AGE 23-49	AGE 50-64	AGE 18-64
		(58.1)					
NORTHWEST							
Arctic Slope	2807	1480	4.8	273	934	238	1445
NANA	3494	1868	6.8	495	971	340	7805
Bering Straits	4435	2562	8.5	552	1389	514	2455
REGION TOTAL	10736	5910	---	1320	3294	1092	5705
SOUTHWEST							
Aleut	1792	1070	8.5	182	620	223	1025
Bristol Bay	2292	1258	6.6	277	709	230	1216
Calista	10563	5673	5.5	1270	3262	987	5519
REGION TOTAL	14647	8001	---	1729	4591	1440	7760
INTERIOR							
Doyon	5375	3276	9.5	619	2015	513	3147
REGION TOTAL	5375	3276	---	619	2015	513	3147
SOUTHCENTRAL							
Ahtna	293	184	8.7	33	102	41	176
Chugach	716	462	8.7	73	252	117	442
Cook Inlet	5005	3341	8.6	481	2136	582	3199
Koniag	1773	1052	10.1	162	656	182	1000
REGION TOTAL	7786	5029	---	749	3146	922	4817
SOUTHEAST							
Sealaska	7965	4814	11.7	849	2669	1058	4576
REGION TOTAL	7965	4814	---	849	2669	1058	4576
ALASKA STATE TOTAL	46509	27030	7.6	5265	15730	5034	26029

AGE GROUP PERCENTS 1975

	% 18-22 years	% 23-49 years	% 50-64 years	% 18-64 years
NORTHWEST	23.1	57.8	19.1	100.0
SOUTHWEST	22.3	59.2	18.5	100.0
INTERIOR	19.7	64.0	16.3	100.0
SOUTHCENTRAL	15.5	65.4	19.1	100.0
SOUTHEAST	18.6	58.3	23.1	100.0
ALASKA	20.2	60.4	19.4	100.0

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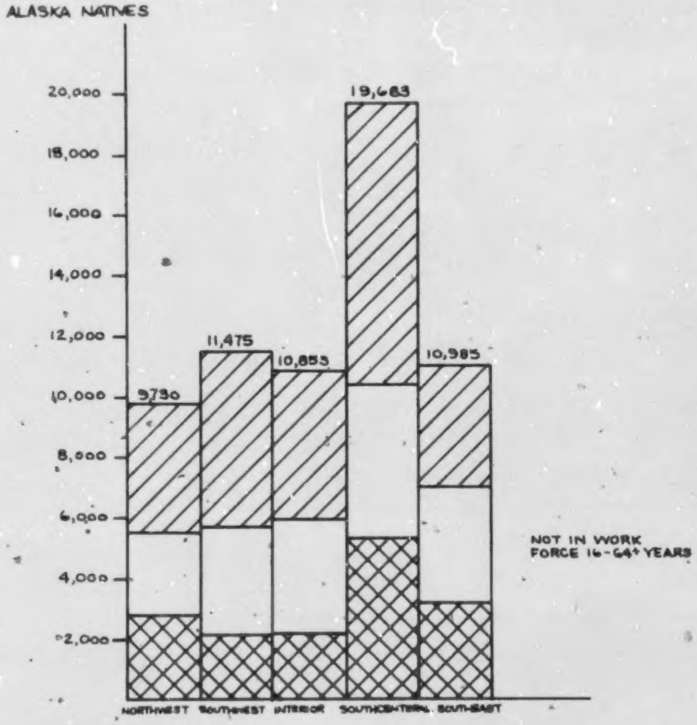
a) 2 (c) REPORT: FEDERAL PROGRAMS AND ALASKA NATIVES, Task I, Part B, Section 3 - Health, pp 4-5. (Primary source: Alaska Area Native Health Service).

Compiled by: Human Environmental Resource Services, Inc.

Source: University of Alaska, ISEGR, Age and Race by Sex Characteristics of Alaska's Population, Sept. 1973, Vol. X, No. 2.

GRAPH I

ALASKA NATIVE POPULATION AND WORK FORCE DISTRIBUTION[a] BY GEOGRAPHIC REGION
MAY 1975



Key: Bar = Alaska Native Population in Geographic Region

▨ = Alaska Natives under Age 16 years

☐ = Alaska Natives 16-64+ years not in Work Force

▩ = Alaska Natives 16-64+ years in Work Force

)a See Table 31

Compiled by: Human-Environmental Resource Services, Inc.

Source : U. S. Dept, of Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs Juneau Area Report of Labor Force: May 1975.

TABLE 18

1975 ALASKA NATIVE POPULATION AGE 18-64 - ESTIMATES

	1970				1975
REGION	TOTAL NATIVE	AGE 13-59 %[a]	AGE 13-59 #	DEATH RATE	AGE 18-64[b]
NORTHWEST					
Arctic Slope	2313	52.7	1219	4.8	1190
NANA	3877	53.5	2074	6.8	2004
Bering Straits	4471	57.8	2584	8.5	2476
REGION TOTAL	10661	55.0	5864	---	5670
SOUTHWEST					
Aleut	2063	59.7	1232	8.5	1181
Bristol Bay	3912	54.9	2148	6.6	2078
Calista	12096	53.7	6496	5.5	6319
REGION TOTAL	18071	54.6	9867	---	9578
INTERIOR					
Doyon	5632	61.0	3436	8.0	3301
REGION TOTAL	5632	61.0	3436	---	3301
SOUTHCENTRAL					
Ahtna	985	62.8	619	8.7	593
Chugach	4795	64.5	3093	8.7	2961
Cook Inlet	518	66.8	346	8.6	331
Koniag	1744	59.3	1034	10.1	983
REGION TOTAL	8042	64.7	5203	---	4868
SOUTHEAST					
Sealaska	8248	60.4	4982	10.1	4735
REGION TOTAL	8248	60.4	4982	---	4735
ALASKA STATE TOTAL	50654	58.1	29430	7.6	28110

a) As reflected on Table 15.
b) For greater accuracy decrease is computed by Native Region and State Totals.

Compiled by: Human Environmental Resource Services, Inc.

Source: University of Alaska, ISEGR, Age and Sex Characteristics of Alaska's Population, March 1972, Vol. IX, No. 1, (U.S. Census 1970).

TABLE 19

ALASKA NATIVE POPULATION BY ALASKA NATIVE HEALTH SERVICE UNITS 1970 - 1975 ESTIMATES

SERVICE UNIT	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975[a]
Anchorage	10672	10843	11010	11190	11356	11527
Barrow	2052	2085	2120	2150	2184	2217
Bethel	10877	11051	11230	11400	11575	11748
Kanakanak	3438	3493	3548	3600	3658	3713
Kotzebue	8414	8549	8680	8820	8954	9089
Tanana	6105	6203	6300	6400	6497	6595
Mt Edgecumbe	9748	9905	10060	10220	10374	10530
TOTAL	51306	52129	52948	53780	54598	55419

ESTIMATES 1975 BY SERVICE UNIT BY GEOGRAPHIC REGION[b]

REGION	SERVICE UNIT	1975
NORTHWEST	Barrow	2217
	Kotzebue	9089
	TOTAL	11306
SOUTHWEST	Bethel	11748
	Kanakanak	3713
	TOTAL	15461
INTERIOR	Tanana	6595
	TOTAL	6595
SOUTHCENTAL	Anchorage	11527
	TOTAL	11527
SOUTHEAST	Mt Edgecumbe	10530
	TOTAL	10530
STATE OF ALASKA	TOTAL	55419

---

a) Above includes in and out of State migration of Alaska Natives and reflects births and deaths recorded since 1970 Census.

b) Regions as defined in University of Alaska, ISEGR, Alaska's Population & Economy: Regional Growth, Development, and Future Outlook, Vol. 1, 1963, pp 2-8.

Compiled by: Human Environmental Resource Services, Inc.

Source: USPHS, Alaska Area Native Health Service, Internal Report, July 1975.

TABLE 20

POPULATION 175 NATIVE VILLAGES[a] - ALASKA NATIVES

ESTIMATES 1970 AGES 13-59 AND 1975 AGES 18-64

REGION	TOTAL[a]	ALASKA NATIVES %	ALASKA NATIVES #	AGE 13-59 1970[b]	AGE 18-64 1975[c]
NORTHWEST					
Arctic Slope	3027	92.0	2786	1469	1424
NANA	3925	89.0	3494	1869	1806
Bering Straits	5572	79.6	4435	2559	2452
TOTAL	12524		10715	5887	5682
SOUTHWEST					
Aleut	1997	86.5	1728	1361	1304
Bristol Bay	3059	74.5	2280	1251	1210
Calista	11374	91.0	10353	5558	5407
TOTAL	16430		14361	8170	7921
INTERIOR					
Doyon	4643	80.0	3716	2273	2184
TOTAL	4643		3716	2273	2184
SOUTHCENTRAL					
Ahtna	418	45.5	190	119	114
Chugach	111	96.4	107	69	66
Cook Inlet	1492	57.8	862	575	551
Koniag	1393	85.4	1190	707	672
TOTAL	3414		2349	1470	1403
SOUTHEAST					
Sealaska	4352	72.7	3165	1917	1822
TOTAL	4352		3165	1917	1822
STATE TOTAL	41363	82.9	34306	20128	19375

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a) U.S. Dept. of Interior, BIA, Branch of Realty--Juneau, Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act--Village Status, Feb. 1975, as listed in Table
b) Percentages as per Table 22.
c) Percentages as per Table 22.

Compiled by: Human Environmental Resource Services, Inc.

Source: University of Alaska, ISEGR, Age and Race by Sex Characteristics of Alaska's Population, Sept. 1973, Vol. X, No. 2.

TABLE 21

ALASKA NATIVE POPULATION, RURAL AND URBAN AGE 18 - 64

ESTIMATE 1975

	1970								1975						
					AGE 13 - 59								AGE 18 - 64		
REGION	TOTAL	RURAL	URBAN	%^{a}	TOTAL	RURAL	URBAN	NI/T^b	TOTAL	RURAL	URBAN	%^{b}	TOTAL	RURAL	URBAN
NORTHWEST															
Arctic Slope	2802	2802	---	52.7	1477	1477	---								
Bering Straits	4471	4471	---	57.8	2584	2584	---								
NANA	3507	3507	---	53.5	1876	1976	---								
REGION TOTAL	10780	10780	---	55.0	5929	5929	---	17.7	11768	11768	---	48.7	5731	5731	---
SOUTHWEST															
Aleut	1736	1736	---	59.7	1036	1036	---								
Bristol Bay	3276	3276	---	54.9	1799	1799	---								
Calista	11269	11269	---	53.7	6051	6051	---								
REGION TOTAL	16281	16281	---	54.6	8889	8889	---	23.0	18241	18241	---	47.3	8628	8628	---
INTERIOR															
Doyon	6292	4416	1876	61.0	3838	2694	1144								
REGION TOTAL	6292	4416	1876	61.0	3838	2694	1144	27.0	7189	5046	2143	51.2	3681	2584	1097
SOUTHCENTRAL															
Ahtna	417	417	---	62.8	262	262	---								
Chugach	1063	1063	---	64.5	686	686	---								
Cook Inlet	5829	887	4942	66.9	3900	593	3306								
Koniag	1744	1161	583	59.3	1034	688	346								
REGION TOTAL	9053	3528	5525	64.7	5857	2283	3574	41.9	11115	4332	6783	50.4	5602	2183	3419
SOUTHEAST															
Sealaska	8248	3990	4258	60.4	4982	2410	2572								
REGION TOTAL	8248	3990	4258	60.4	4982	2410	2572	22.5	9219	4460	4759	51.4	4739	2292	2446
ALASKA STATE TOTAL	50654	38995	11659	58.1	29430	22656	6774	25.3	57394	44184	13210	49.3	28295	21783	6513

a) See Table 15.
b) See Table 22: NI/T = Natural Increase Per Thousand.

Compiled by: Human Environmental Resource Services, Inc.
Source: 2(c) Report: Federal Programs and Alaska Natives, Task I, Demography, p. 20.

TABLE 22

ALASKA NATIVE POPULATION ESTIMATES 1975

COMPARISON OF OFFICIAL DATA SOURCES

	1970					1975				
	TOTAL	AGE 13 - 59			DEATH	TOTAL		AGE 18 - 64		
REGION	NATIVE	%AN[a]	#AN	NI/T	RATE	NATIVE	%AN	#AN	M	F
NATIVE REGIONS BY COMMUNITIES[1]									(52.9%)	(47.1%)
NORTHWEST										
Arctic Slope	2807	52.7	1480		4.8			1445	764	681
NANA	3494	53.5	1868		6.8			1805	955	850
Bering Straits	4435	57.8	2562		8.5			2455	1299	1156
REGION TOTAL	10736			17.7	7.1[b]	11720	48.7	5708		
SOUTHWEST										
Aleut	1792	59.7	1070		8.5			1025	542	483
Bristol Bay	2292	54.9	1258		6.6			1217	644	573
Calista	10563	53.7	5673		5.5			5519	2920	2599
REGION TOTAL	14647			23.0	7.0[b]	16411	47.3	7762		
INTERIOR										
Doyon	5375	61.0	3276		8.0			3147	1665	1482
REGION TOTAL	5375			27.0	9.5[b]	6141	51.2	3144		
SOUTHCENTRAL										
Ahtna	293	62.8	184		8.7			176	93	83
Chugach	716	64.5	462		8.7			442	234	208
Cook Inlet	5004	66.8	3341		8.6			3200	1692	1508
Koniag	1773	59.3	1052		10.1			1000	529	471
REGION TOTAL	7786			41.9	10.7[b]	9560	50.4	4818		
SOUTHEAST										
Sealaska	7965	60.4	4814		10.1			4576	2421	2155
REGION TOTAL	7965			22.5	11.7[b]	8902	51.4	4576		
ALASKA STATE TOTAL	46509	58.1	27040		7.6			26029	13769	12260
				25.3	8.7[b]	52698	49.3	26008		
NATIVE REGIONS CONFORMED TO NEAREST CENSUS DISTRICT BOUNDARIES[2]										
NORTHWEST	10661	55.0	5870	17.7	7.1[b]	11632	48.7	5665	2997	2668
SOUTHWEST	18071	54.6	9859	23.0	7.0	20125	47.3	9519	5036	4483
INTERIOR	5632	61.0	3428	27.0	9.5	6383	51.2	3268	1729	1539
SOUTHCENTRAL	8042	64.7	5078	41.9	10.7	9548	50.4	4812	2546	2266
SOUTHEAST	8248	60.4	4982	22.5	11.7	9138	51.4	4697	2485	2212
ALASKA STATE TOTAL	50654	58.1	29217	25.3	8.7	56615	49.3	27911	14765	13146
U.S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE UNITS CONFORMED TO GEOGRAPHIC REGIONS[3]										
NORTHWEST	10466			17.7		11306	48.7	5506	2913	2593
SOUTHWEST	14315			23.0		15461	47.3	7313	3869	3444
INTERIOR	6105			27.0		6595	51.2	3377	1755	1622
SOUTHCENTRAL	10672			41.9		11527	50.4	5810	3073	2737
SOUTHEAST	9748			22.5		10530	51.4	5412	2863	2549
ALASKA STATE TOTAL	51306			25.3		55419	49.3	27322	14453	12869

Table 22, p. 2, continued

ENROLLMENT RESIDING IN ALASKA (NOT NECESSARILY WITHIN REGION)[4]

	(1974)						(51%)[c]	(49%)[c]
NORTHWEST	13766	17.7	7.1	14010[d]	48.7	6823	3480	3343
SOUTHWEST	19264	23.0	7.0	19707	47.3	9321	4754	4567
INTERIOR	7577	27.0	9.5	7782	51.2	3984	2032	1952
SOUTHCENTRAL	8940	41.9	10.7	9315	50.4	4695	2394	2301
SOUTHEAST	10224	22.5	11.7	10454	51.4	5373	2740	2633
ALASKA STATE TOTAL	59771	25.3	8.7	61283	49.3	30213	15409	14804

GEOGRAPHIC REGIONS BY BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AGENCIES[5]

NOME				9730[e]	48.7	4739	2417	2322
BETHEL				11475	47.3	5428	2758	2660
FAIRBANKS				10853	51.2	5557	2834	2723
ANCHORAGE				19683	50.4	9920	5059	4861
JUNEAU				10985	51.4	5646	2879	2767
ALASKA STATE TOTAL				62726	49.3	30924	15771	15153

a) See Table 1.
b) As indicated by 2(C) REPORT.
c) See Table 20.
d) See Table
e) See Table

Compiled by: Human Environmental Resource Services, Inc.

Sources:
1. University of Alaska, ISEGR, Age and Race by Sex Characteristics of Alaska's Population, Sept. 1973, Vol. X, No. 2.
2. University of Alaska, ISEGR, Age and Sex Characteristics of Alaska's Population, March 1972, Vol. IX, No. 1.
3. Alaska Area Native Health Service, Internal Report (Unpublished) Aug. 1975.
4. 2 (C) Report: Federal Programs and Alaska Natives, Task I, Demography, pp 19-20, 1975.
5. Juneau Area Office, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Labor Force Report, May 1975.

Note: Age Group in 1975 shown as 18 through 64 years includes all Alaskan Natives of those ages estimated to be reported as residing in Alaska, whether derived from official estimates prior to 1975, or as reported by various authoritative agencies as Alaska Native population estimates or enumerations for 1975. That is, the figures include students or trainees away at school, mentally or physically disabled, institutionalized, etc..

TABLE 23

ALASKA NATIVE POPULATION 1970 - 1975 ESTIMATE

SUMMARY

	1970			1975				
	TOTAL NATIVE	AGE 13-59 %	AGE 13-59 #	TOTAL NATIVE	AGE 18-64 %	AGE 18-64 #	M (52.9%)	F (47.9%)
1970 CENSUS BASELINE DATA								
Native Regions by Community Detail	46509	58.1	27040	52698	49.3	26008	13758	12250[a]
Native Regions Conformed to nearest Census District Boundaries by Geographic Regions	50674	58.1	29217	56615	49.3	27911	14795	13146[b]
Alaska Area Native Health Service Units Conformed to Geographic Regions	51306	---	---	55419	49.3	27322	14453	12869[c]
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR								
Alaska Native Enrollment Residing in Alaska (Nct Necessarily by Region of Enrollment)	---	---	---	61283	49.3	30213	(51%) 15409	(49%) 14804[d]
Bureau of Indian Affairs Juneau Area Conformed to Geographic Regions by Native Regions	---	---	---	62726	49.3	30924	15771	15153[e]

		MEAN	
1970 CENSUS BASELINE:	1970	49496 (± 4.8%)	State Total
	1975	54656 (± 3.5%)	State Total
	1975	26960 (± 3.5%)	Age 18-64
US DEPT. OF INTERIOR BASELINE:	1975	62005 (± 1.2%)	State Total
	1975	30568 (± 1.2%)	Age 18-64
COMBINED BASELINE:	1975	58330 (± 6.3%)	State Total
	1975	28764 (± 6.3%)	Age 18-64

Compiled by: Human Environmental Resource Services, Inc.

Source: See Table 22, also a) Table 2, b) Table 8, c) Table 19, d) Table 22, and e) Table 28.

Note: BIA figures may reflect some American Indians of non-Alaskan Tribes. The number is not available, but believed to be so small as to not substantially alter estimates for Alaskan Native population provided by this source.

TABLE 24

ALASKA NATIVE POPULATION/STATE POPULATION BY PERCENT ESTIMATES 1970-1975

GEOGRAPHIC REGION	CENSUS DISTRICT	1970[1] TOTAL	# AN[1]	% AN	1974[2] TOTAL	# AN[4]	% AN	1975[3] TOTAL	# AN	% AN[5a]
NORTHWEST	4	2555			3108			6349		
	14	4229			4698			4458		
	18	5598			6834			6509		
TOTAL		12482	11632	93.2	14640	13766	94.0	17316	14010	80.9
SOUTHWEST	1	5368			4506			4208		
	6	713			683			1458		
	7	3480			3875			3857		
	12	13766			13905			15553		
	5	7672			8384			8468		
	27	3748			4055			4182		
	16	2051			2355			2441		
TOTAL		35798	20125	56.2	37763	19264	51.0	40157	19707	49.1
INTERIOR	29	4023			4385			7695		
	25	1581			2507			8675		
	9	37075			44804			49390		
	24	3137			3763			5894		
TOTAL		45816	6383	13.9	55459	7577	13.7	71654	7782	10.9
SOUTHCENTRAL	2	113449			139579			165175		
	17	6503			9787			12462		
	21	2245			2667			3130		
	15	7918			8499			7901		
	8	1819			1895			1943		
	26	3098			3833			9639		
TOTAL		135032	9458	7.1	166260	8940	5.4	200250	9315	4.7
SOUTHEAST	3	503			477			476		
	10	1495			2054			2069		
	11	13351			16976			17600		
	13	9844			11323			11116		
	19	1539			1577			1647		
	20	2106			2525			2502		
	22	5972			6371			6531		
	23	2136			2458			2714		
	28	4862			5823			5254		
TOTAL		41808	9138	21.9	49584	10224	20.6	49909	10454	20.9
ALASKA STATE TOTAL		270936	56615	20.9	323706	59771	18.5	379286	61283	16.2

1975 TOTAL POPULATION[3]	404643	100.0%
CIVILIAN POPULATION	379286	93.7%
ALASKA NATIVE POPULATION	61283	15.1%

a) As extrapolated from Enrollment data; see Table 23.

Compiled by: Human Environmental Resource Services, Inc.

Source:
1. Alaska Dept. of Labor, Alaska 1970 Census Atlas: Population by Enumeration Districts.
2. Alaska Dept. of Labor, Current Population Estimates by Census Divisions July 1, 1974.
3. Alaska Dept. of Labor, Pre-publication figures for above title, 1975.
4. 2(c) Report: Federal Programs and Alaska Natives, Task I, Demography, p. 19.
5. Data from Source 4 extrapolated for 1975.

CHART F

1975 ALASKA NATIVE POPULATION ESTIMATES - ALL OFFICIAL SOURCES CITED.

COMPARISON

	TOTAL	AGE 18-64
REPORTED		
Alaska Area Native Health Service, USPHS	55419	27322
Juneau Area Office, BIA	62726	30924
PROJECTED		
1970 Census by Community	52698	26008
1970 Census by Census District	56615	27911
Alaska Native Enrollment	61283	30213

NATIVE POPULATION 1975

TOTAL	57748 (± 8.7%)
AGE 18-64	28476 (± 8.6%)

Compiled by: Human Environmental Resource Services, Inc.

Source: See Table 23.

TABLE 25

ALASKA NATIVE POPULATION
BIA ESTIMATES 1973, 1974, 1975

REGION	1973	1974	1975
NORTHWEST	9777	9618	9730
SOUTHWEST	12993	NA[a]	11475
INTERIOR	9415	10346	10853
SOUTHCENTRAL	17901	18836	19683
SOUTHEAST	10901	11010	10985
TOTAL	61026	NA	62726

a) Bethel did not participate in 1975, data not available.

Compiled by: Human Enviornmental Resource Services, Inc.

Source: U.S Dept. of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Juneau Area, Labor Force Report, March 1973, March 1974, May 1975.

TABLE 26

PERCENT OF TOTAL ALASKA NATIVE POPULATION AGE 18-64

ESTIMATE 1975

REGION	1970 ALASKA NATIVES	MEAN BIRTHS	INFANT MORTALITY	MEAN INCREASE	MEAN DEATHS	NET INCREASE	NATURAL INCREASE /THOUSAND[a]	DEATH RATE /THOU.[a]	1975 ALASKA NATIVES	AGES 18-64 TOTAL	AGES 18-64 %
NORTHWEST											
Arctic Slope	2807	66.4	1.2	65.2	13.6	51.6				1445	
NANA	3494	86.2	3.2	83.0	23.4	59.6				1805	
Bering Straits	4435	121.8	4.2	117.6	39.2	78.4				2455	
REGION TOTAL	10736				76.2	189.6	17.7	7.1	11720	5705	48.7
SOUTHWEST											
Aleut	1792	44.0	2.0	42.0	16.4	25.6				1025	
Bristol Bay	2292	83.8	2.2	81.6	22.4	59.2				1218	
Calista	10563	327.2	12.8	314.4	63.0	251.4				5518	
REGION TOTAL	14647				101.8	336.2	23.0	7.0	16411	7761	47.3
INTERIOR											
Doyon	5375	200.2	3.8	196.4	51.2	145.2	27.0	9.5	6141	3147	51.2
REGION TOTAL	5375				51.2	145.2	27.0	9.5	6141	3147	51.2
SOUTHCENTRAL											
Ahtna	293	9.8	---	9.8	3.2	6.6				174	
Chugach	716	31.0	0.6	30.4	9.4	21.0				442	
Cook Inlet	5004	307.8	8.0	299.8	52.6	247.2				3200	
Koniag	1773	71.2	2.0	69.2	17.8	51.4				1000	
REGION TOTAL	7786				83.0	326.2	41.9	10.7	9560	4816	50.4
SOUTHEAST											
Sealaska	7965	280.2	8.0	272.2	92.8	179.4	22.5	11.7	8902	4575	51.4
REGION TOTAL	7965				92.8	179.4	22.5	11.7	8902	4575	51.4
ALASKA STATE TOTAL	46509	1629.6	48.0	1581.6	405.0	1176.6	25.3	.8.7	52698	26004	49.3

a) Derived from figures given in 2(c) Report: Federal Programs and Alaska Natives, Task I, Health, pp 1-5.

Compiled by: Human Environmental Resource Services, Inc.
Source: University of Alaska, ISEGR, Age and Race by Sex Characteristics of Alaska's Population, Sept. 1973, Vol. X, No. 2.

TABLE 27

CIVILIAN POPULATION COMPARED TO ALASKA NATIVE POPULATION WITH 1970 AGE 13-59 YEARS ALASKAN NATIVES PROJECTED FOR ESTIMATES 1970/1974

REGION	CIVILIAN[2]	TOTAL NATIVE[1]	PERCENT NATIVE	AGE 13 - 59 PERCENT[a]	AGE 13 - 59 TOTAL
		1 9 7 0			
NORTHWEST	12482	10780	86.3	55.0	5929
SOUTHWEST	35798	16281	45.4	54.6	8889
INTERIOR	45816	6292	13.7	61.0	3838
SOUTHCENTRAL	135032	9053	6.7	64.7	5857
SOUTHEAST	41808	8248	19.7	60.4	4982
ALASKA STATE TOTAL	270936	50654	18.7	58.1	29430
		1 9 7 4			
				AGE 17 - 63	
NORTHWEST	14540	11138	76.6	49.8[3]	5545
SOUTHWEST	37763	15233	40.3	48.3	7365
INTERIOR	55459	6497	11.7	52.5	3409
SOUTHCENTRAL	66260	11356	17.1	51.7	5873
SOUTHEAST	49684	10374	20.8	52.8	5476
ALASKA STATE TOTAL	323706	54598	16.8	50.5	27562

a) See Table 22.

Compiled by: Human Environmental Resource Services, Inc.

Sources:
1. University of Alaska, ISEGR, Age and Sex Characteristics of Alaska's Population, March 1972, Vol. IX, No. 1, (U.S. Census 1970).
2. Alaska Department of Labor, Current Population Estimates by Census Divisions, July 1974.
3. Alaska Area Native Health Service, Systems Development Section, Internal Report (Unpublished), July 1974.

CHART G

ALASKA NATIVE[1]/NON-NATIVE WORK FORCE[2] COMPARISON ESTIMATES 1973[a]/1975[b]

	TOTAL 1973	PERCENT	TOTAL 1975	PERCENT
ALASKA CIVILIAN POPULATION[3]	330,365	100.0	379,286	100.0
CIVILIAN WORK FORCE	121,700	36.8	171,000	45.1
ALASKA NATIVE POPULATION	61,026	100.0	62,726	100.0
ALASKA NATIVE WORK FORCE	11,843	19.4	15,404	24.6
CIVILIAN WORK FORCE	121,700	100.0	171,000	100.0
CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT	107,800	88.5	155,000	88.4
CIVILIAN WORK FORCE	121,700	100.0	171,000	100.0
ALASKA NATIVE WORK FORCE	11,843	9.7	15,404	9.0
NON-NATIVE WORK FORCE	109,857	90.3	155,596	91.0
CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT	107,800	100.0	155,000	100.0
ALASKA NATIVE EMPLOYMENT	7,417	6.9	10,742	6.0
NON-NATIVE EMPLOYMENT	100,383	93.1	144,258	93.1
CIVILIAN UNEMPLOYMENT	18,000	100.0	16,100	100.0
ALASKA NATIVE UNEMPLOYMENT	4,426	24.6	4,501	28.0
NON-NATIVE UNEMPLOYMENT	13,574	75.4	11,599	72.0

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a) March 1973 data
b) April 1975 data

Compiled by: Human Environmental Resource Services, Inc.

Source:
1. U.S. Dept. of Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs Juneau Area Report of Labor Force, March 1973 and May 1975.
2. Alaska Dept. of Labor, Alaska Economic Trends, May 1975 and July 1975.
3. Alaska Dept. of Labor, Current Population Estimates by Census Divisions, July 1974, and the 1975 pre-publication figure.

TABLE 20

ALASKA NATIVE POPULATION, MANPOWER, AND WORK FORCE BY PERCENT OF NATIVE POPULATION
BIA ESTIMATE 1975

	NATIVE POPULATION					NATIVE POPULATION AGE 16-64+ Years						UNAVAILABLE MANPOWER[a] AGE 16-64+ Years					
	TOTAL	MALE	%	FEMALE	%	TOTAL	%	MALE	%	FEMALE	%	TOTAL	%	STUDENT	%	OTHER	%
NORTHWEST	9730	5127	8.1	4603	7.3	5492	8.7	2933	4.7	2559	4.1	1910	3.0	929	1.5	981	1.6
SOUTHWEST	11475	6031	9.6	5444	8.8	5684	9.1	3129	5.0	2555	4.1	1791	2.8	801	1.3	990	1.6
INTERIOR	10853	5802	9.2	5051	8.0	5940	9.5	3198	5.1	2742	4.4	2786	4.4	645	1.0	2141	3.4
SOUTHCENTRAL	19683	10722	17.1	8961	14.4	10294	16.4	5693	9.1	4601	7.3	4699	7.5	2792	4.4	1907	3.0
SOUTHEAST	10985	5646	9.0	5339	8.5	6967	11.1	3691	5.9	3276	5.2	2064	3.3	773	1.2	1291	2.0
TOTAL	62726	33328	53.2	29398	46.8	34377	54.8	18644	29.7	15733	25.1	13250	21.1	5940	9.4	7310	11.7

	MANPOWER POTENTIAL AGE 16-64+ Years					ALASKA NATIVE WORK FORCE EMPLOYED AGE 16-64+ Years						ALASKA NATIVE WORK FORCE UNEMPLOYED AGE 16-64+ Years					
	TOTAL	MALE	%	FEMALE	%	TOTAL	%	MALE	%	FEMALE	%	TOTAL	%	MALE	%	FEMALE	%
NORTHWEST	3582	2237	3.6	1345	2.1	1751	2.8	1104	1.8	647	1.0	978	1.5	658	1.0	320	.5
SOUTHWEST	3893	2507	4.0	1386	2.2	1289	2.0	927	1.5	362	.6	810	1.3	565	.9	245	.4
INTERIOR	3154	2099	3.3	1055	1.7	1561	2.5	1220	1.9	341	.5	588	.9	324	.5	264	.4
SOUTHCENTRAL	5595	3738	5.9	1857	3.0	3602	5.7	2589	4.1	1013	1.6	1667	2.6	1115	1.8	552	.9
SOUTHEAST	4903	2975	4.7	1928	3.1	2709	4.3	1628	2.6	1081	1.7	449	.7	342	.5	107	.2
TOTAL	21127	13556	21.6	7571	12.1	10912	17.4	7468	11.9	3444	5.5	4492	7.2	3004	4.8	1488	2.4

	NATIVE POPULATION/WORK FORCE		WORK FORCE AGE 16-64+ Years				ALASKA NATIVE WORK FORCE AGE 16-64+ Years					
	TOTAL	%	MALE	%	FEMALE	%	TOTAL	%	MALE	%	FEMALE	%
NORTHWEST	9730	15.5	1762	2.8	967	1.5	2729	17.7	1762	11.5	967	6.3
SOUTHWEST	11475	18.3	1492	2.4	607	1.0	2099	13.6	1492	9.7	607	3.9
INTERIOR	10853	17.3	1544	2.5	605	.9	2149	13.9	1544	10.0	605	3.9
SOUTHCENTRAL	19683	31.4	3704	5.9	1565	2.5	5269	34.3	3704	24.0	1565	10.2
SOUTHEAST	10985	17.5	1970	3.1	1188	1.9	3158	20.5	1970	12.8	1188	7.7
TOTAL	62726	100.0	10472	16.7	4932	7.9	15404	100.0	10472	68.0	4932	32.0

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a) "including those away at school, Men, physically or mentally disabled, retired, institutionalized, etc., Women for whom no child-care substitutes are available, and Women, housewives, physically or mentally disabled, institutionalized, etc.", Source.

Compiled by: Human Environmental Resource Services, Inc.
Source: U.S. Dept. of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Juneau Area, Report of Labor Force, May 1975.

CHART H

ALASKA NATIVE ACTUAL WORK FORCE/POPULATION[1]
CIVILIAN WORK FORCE/POPULATION[2]
ESTIMATES 1975 SUMMARY

	Population Total	% Civilian Population	AN Actual Work Force	% Civilian Work Force
ALASKA CIVILIAN POPULATION	379,285	100.0		
ALASKA CIVILIAN WORK FORCE	170,000	45.1		100.0
ALASKA NATIVE WORK FORCE	15,404	4.1		9.0
ALASKA NATIVE POPULATION ESTIMATES - 1975 - VARIOUS SOURCES				
Alaska Native Health Service	55,419	14.6	15,404(27.2%)	9.0
1970 Census (maximum extrapolation)	56,615	14.9	(27.8%)	
Enrollment (extrapolated)	61,283	16.2	(25.1%)	
Juneau Area BIA	62,726	16.5	(24.5%)	

Compiled by: Human Environmental Resource Services, Inc.

Source:
1. U.S. Dept. of Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Juneau Area Report of Labor Force, May 1975.
2. ADOL, Alaska Economic Trends, May-July 1975. ADOL, Current Population Estimates by Census Divisions, July 1975 (prepublication figure provided by ADOL).
3. See Table 23.

NOTE: As per Source 2, Total Alaska Population = 404,634 (25,348 Military), thus for percent of total population, estimates as per above figures: 15.5%, 15.1%, 14.0%, and 13.7% Alaska Native population.

TABLE 29

ALASKA NATIVE WORK FORCE AGE 16-64+ YEARS
AS PER JUNEAU AREA BIA
ESTIMATE 1975

	NATIVE POPULATION			AGE 16 - 64+	
REGION	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	EMPLOYED TOTAL	UNEMPLOYED/ SEEKING WORK
NORTHWEST	9730	5127	4603	1751	978
SOUTHWEST	11475	6031	5444	1289	810
INTERIOR	10853	5802	5051	1561	588
SOUTHCENTRAL	19683	10722	8961	3602	1667
SOUTHEAST	10985	5646	5339	2709	449
STATE TOTAL	62726	33328	29398	10912	4492

Compiled by: Human Environmental Resource Services, Inc.

Source: U.S. Dept. of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Juneau Area, Report of Labor Force, May 1975 (data grouped to conform as closely as possible to the five geographic regions used herein).

Note: Figures appearing above are reported as of May 1, 1975. The report covers a period prior to the return of Alaskan Native youth from schools and colleges inside and outside the state. It also precedes the annual commercial and subsistence fishing and hunting seasons, and the peak seasonal construction and transportation employment.

TABLE 30

ALASKA NATIVE WORK FORCE AGE 18-64 YEARS
ESTIMATE MAY 1975

	NATIVES AGE 18-64[a]		WORK FORCE 16-65+[b]	16, 17, and OVER AGE 64[c]		WORK FORCE AGE 18-64[d]	
	%	TOTAL		%	TOTAL	%	TOTAL
NORTHWEST	48.7	4739	2729	13.7	374	49.7	2355
SOUTHWEST	47.3	5428	2099	4.6	96	36.9	2003
INTERIOR	51.2	5557	2149	6.4	137	36.2	2012
SOUTHCENTRAL	50.4	9920	5269	3.8	199	51.1	5070
SOUTHEAST	51.4	5646	3158	19.0	600[e]	45.3	2558
ALASKA STATE TOTAL	49.3	30924	15404	10.1	1550	44.8	13854[f]

a) As derived, see Table 22, Geographic Regions by Bureau of Indian Affairs Agencies.
b) See Table 28, Alaska Native Work Force
c) Computed as per the derived constant for age 18-64 years for Alaskan Natives based upon1970 Census age distribution projected to 1975.
d) Age 16-65+ Work Force reduced by derived estimate (c), and percent of regional Alaskan Native population computed on basis of result.
e) May be due to substantial number of under age 18 youth in Mt. Edgecumbe and Wrangell Institute boarding schools reflected on BIA Southeast report.
f) Does not agree with vertical addition due to rounding in computations

Compiled by: Human Environmental Resouce Services, Inc.

Source: a. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Juneau Area Report of Labor Force, May 1975.

TABLE 31

ALASKA NATIVE POPULATION AND WORK FORCE, AVAILABLE DATA: ESTIMATES 1973, 1974, and 1975

	POPULATION		NOT IN WORK FORCE[a]				WORK FORCE[a]			
	(100%)		UNDER AGE 16		16-65+ YEARS		TOTAL(16-65+)		UNEMPLOYED SEEKING WORK	
AGENCY	NATIVE	TOTAL	#AN	%	#AN	%	#AN	%	#AN	%
ANCHORAGE	1973	17940	8576	47.8	6541	36.5	2823	15.7	1456	51.6
	1974	18836	9262	49.2	6514	34.6	3060	16.2	1586	51.8
	1975	19683	9389	47.7	5025	25.5	5269	26.8	1667	31.6
BETHEL	1973	12993	6600	50.8	6393	49.2	2190	16.9	970	44.3
	1974*	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	1975	11475	5791	50.5	3590	31.3	2094	18.2	810	38.7
FAIRBANKS	1973	9415	4290	45.6	5125	54.4	1582	16.8	682	43.1
	1974	10346	4545	43.9	5801	56.1	2004	19.4	941	47.0
	1975	10853	4913	45.3	3791	34.9	2149	19.8	588	27.4
NOME	1973	9777	4345	44.4	5432	55.6	2551	26.1	968	37.9
	1974	9618	4216	43.8	5412	56.2	2568	26.7	766	29.8
	1975	9730	4238	43.6	2763	28.4	2729	28.0	978	35.8
SOUTHEAST (Juneau)	1973	10901	5297	48.6	5604	51.4	2697	24.7	350	13.0
	1974	11010	5350	48.6	5660	51.4	2725	24.7	354	13.0
	1975	10985	4018	36.6	3809	34.7	3158	28.7	449	14.3
ALASKA	1973	61026	29108	47.7	20075	32.9	11843	19.4	4426	37.4
	1974	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	b	(49810)	(23373)		(16080)		(10357)		(3647)	(35.2)
	1975	62726	28349	45.2	18973	30.2	15404	24.6	4492	29.2

a) 1973 - Agency Superintendents rated population and under age 16 years satisfactory in accuracy, but those for Juneau Area and Agency questioned accuracy of balance of data.

1974 - As above except Bethel Agency did not participate in the report and Juneau and Fairbanks Agencies questioned accuracy other than population and under age 16 years.

1975 - All agencies rated data satisfactory except Juneau Agency questioned unemployment figure.

b) 1974 - Totals are shown for available data: all of the state except Bethel Agency.

*) Data not available because Agency did not participate in Report.

Compiled by: Human Environmental Resource Services, Inc.

Source: U.S. Dept. of Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Juneau Area, Report of Labor Force: March 1973, March 1974, May 1975 (all such reports presently available).

TABLE 32

ALASKA NATIVE POPULATION
16-64+ WORKING AGE/TOTAL POPULATION[1]/WORK FORCE[2]
ESTIMATE MAY 1975

ALASKA NATIVES		TOTAL	PERCENT AN
ALASKA NATIVE POPULATION		62,726	100.0
LABOR FORCE, Age 16-64+ Years		15,404	24.6
WORK FORCE, Age 18-64 Years[a]		13,712	21.9
AGE 16-64+ Years		34,377	58.4
NOT IN LABOR FORCE			
Students	5,940 (9.5%)		
Unemployed, not available[b]	7,310 (11.6%)		
Unemployed, not seeking work[c]	5,723 (9.1%)		
		18,973	30.2
LABOR FORCE (16-64+ Years)			
Employed	10,912 (17.4%)		
Unemployed, seeking work	4,492 (7.2%)		
		15,505	24.6
ALASKA NATIVE WORK FORCE (18-64 Years, employed & Unemployed)		13,854	44.8

a) Employed and Unemployed age 18 through 64 years as derived from Source 2.

b) "16 years and over, including those away at school", also "Men, physically or mentally disabled, retired, institutionalized, etc., Women for whom no child-care substitutes are available, and Women, housewives, physically or mentally disabled, institutionalized, etc."-Source 1.

c) As reported, Source 1.

Compiled by: Human Environmental Resource Services, Inc.

Source: 1. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Juneau Area, Report of Labor Force, May 1975.

2. As derived from Source 1, see Table 29

CHART I

ALASKA NATIVE ACTUAL WORK FORCE/POPULATION[1]- CIVILIAN WORK FORCE/POPULATION[2] ESTIMATES 1975 SUMMARY

	Population Total	% Civilian Population	AN Actual Work Force	% Civilian Work Force
		100.0		
Alaska Civilian Population	379,285	100.0		
Alaska Civilian Work Force	171,000	45.1		100.0
Alaska Native Work Force	15,404	4.1		9.0
Alaska Native Population Estimates:[3]				
Juneau Area, BIA	62,726	16.5	15,404 (24.6%)	9.0
Enrollment (Extrapolated)	61,283	16.2	(25.1%)	
U.S.P.H.S., ANS	55,419	14.6	(27.8%)	
1970 Census (Maximum Extrapolation)	50,684	13.4	(30.4%)	

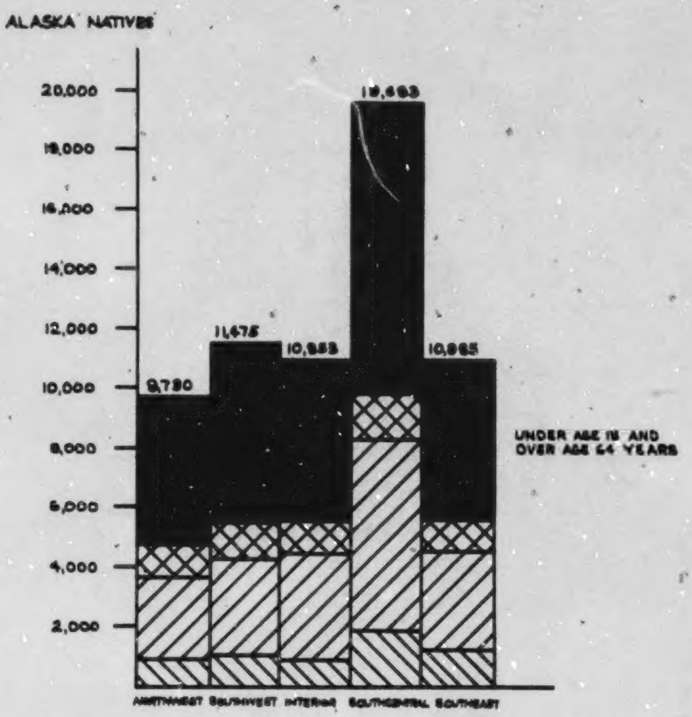
Compiled by: Human Environmental Resource Service, Inc.

Source:
1. U.S. Dept. of Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Juneau Area Report of Labor Force, May 1975.
2. ADOL, Alaska Economic Trends, May-Aug. 1975, July Predicted. ADOL, Current Population Estimates by Census Divisions, July 1975 (Prepublication figure provided by ADOL).
3. See Table.

Note: As per Source 2, Total Alaska Population = 404,634 (25,348 Military), thus for percent of total population, provides estimates as per above figures of: 15.5, 15.1, 13.7, and 12.5% Alaska Native population.

GRAPH II

ALASKA NATIVE POPULATION AND AGE GROUPS BY GEOGRAPHIC REGION ESTIMATE 1975



Key: Bar = Alaska Native Population in Geographic Region

■ = Alaska Natives under 18 years and over 64 years

▩ = Alaska Natives age 50-64 years

▨ = Alaska Natives age 23-49 years

▧ = Alaska Natives age 18-22 years

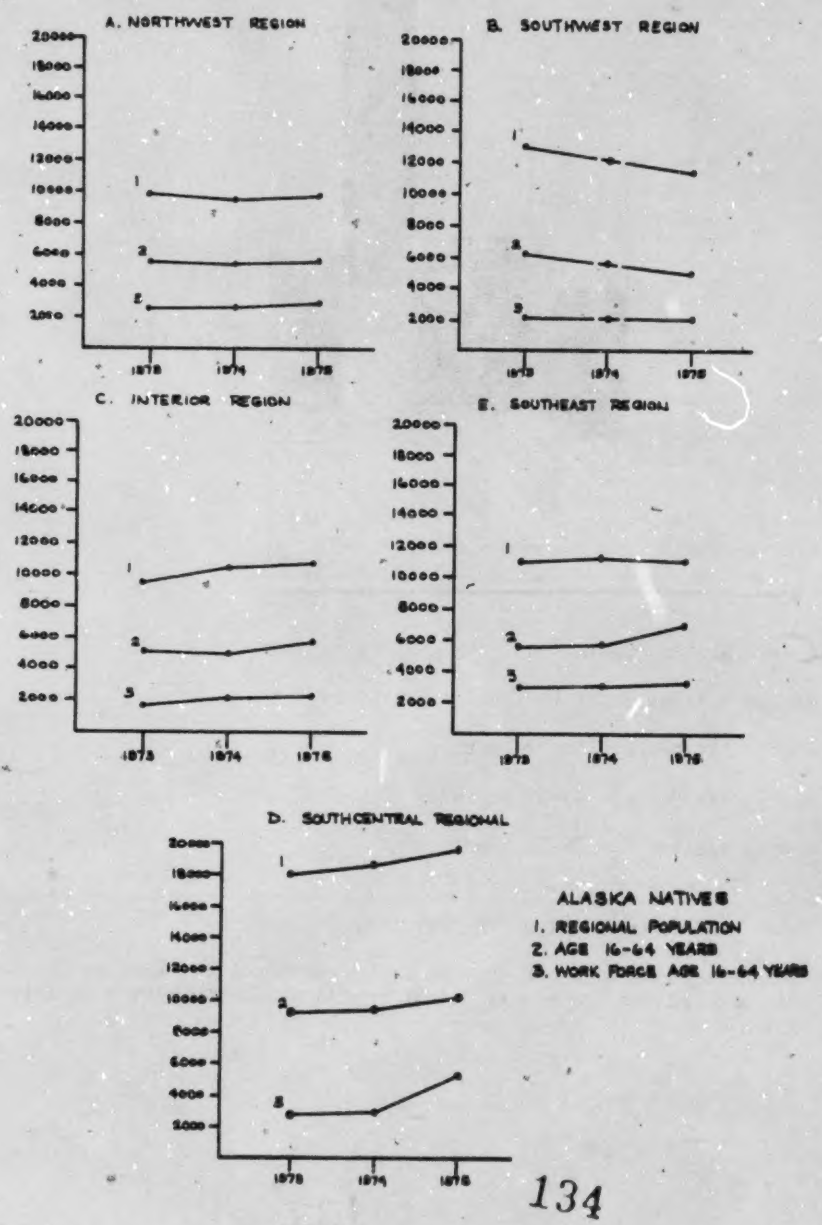
Compiled by: Human Environmental Resource Services, Inc.

Source: Percent of Alaska Native population by age-group as shown on Table 17 and computed for the Alaska Native population distribution as shown on Table 31.

GRAPH III

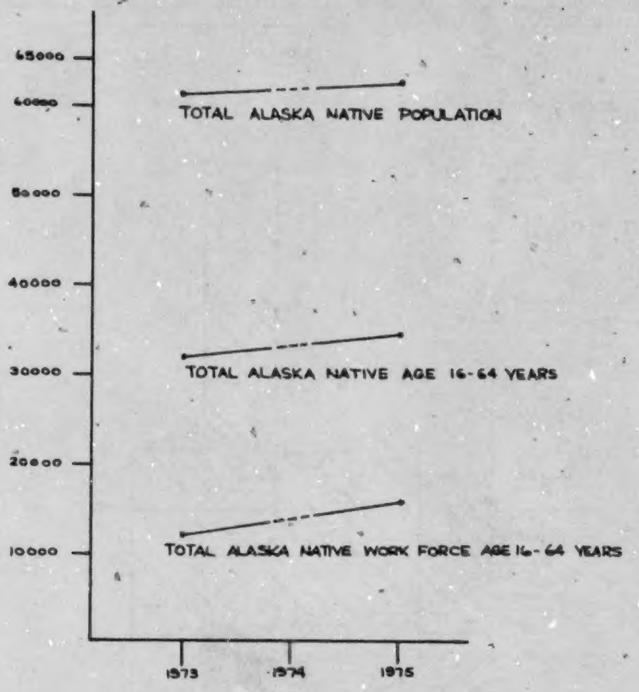
ALASKA NATIVE POPULATION AND ALASKA NATIVE WORK FORCE DISTRIBUTION BY GEOGRAPHIC REGIONS[a] ESTIMATES 1973-1975[b]

PART 1



GRAPH III - PART 2

F. STATE OF ALASKA



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a) See Table 31

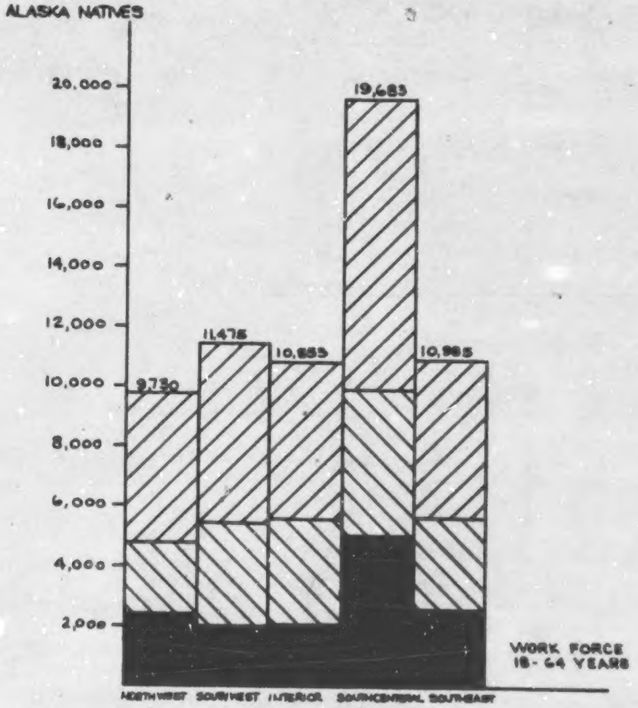
b) Bethel Agency (BIA) did not report as per Source in 1974.

Compiled by: Human Environmental Resource Services, Inc.

Source: U.S. Dept. of Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs Juneau Area Report of Labor Force: March 1973, March 1974, May 1975.

GRAPH IV

ALASKA NATIVE POPULATION AND ALASKA NATIVE WORK FORCE AGE 18 THROUGH 64 YEARS BY GEOGRAPHIC REGION ESTIMATE 1975



Key: Bar = Alaska Native Population in Geographic Region

▧ = Alaska Natives age 18-64 years not in Work Force

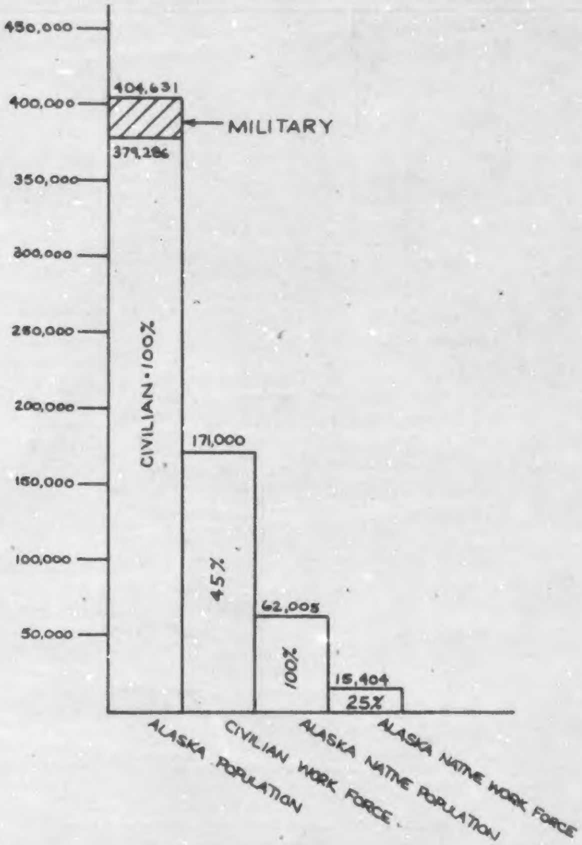
■ = Alaska Natives age 18-64 in Work Force

Compiled by: Human Environmental Resource Services, Inc.

Source: Table 30, data from U.S. Dept. of Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Report of Labor Force, May 1975.

GRAPH V

ALASKA NATIVE ACTUAL WORK FORCE/POPULATION[1]
CIVILIAN WORK FORCE/POPULATION[2]
COMPARISON MAY 1975[a]



a) See Chart H and Table 31

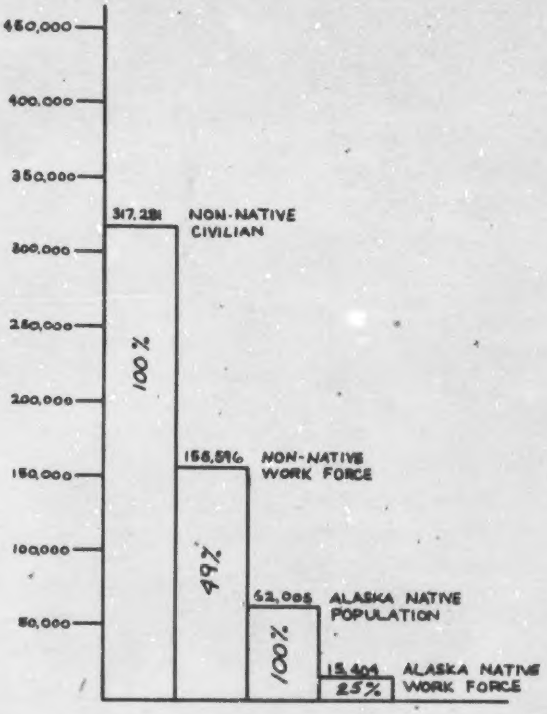
Note: As per Source 2, Total Alaska Population includes an estimated 25,348 military personnel (dependents not included).

Compiled by: Human Environmental Resource Services, Inc.

Source:
1. U.S. Dept. of Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs Juneau Area Report of Labor Force, May 1975.
2. Alaska Dept. of Labor, Alaska Economic Trends, Nov. 1975 and pre-publication 1975 estimate of the Current Alaska Population, July 1975 (published annually

GRAPH VI

ALASKA NATIVE ACTUAL WORK FORCE/POPULATION[1]
CIVILIAN WORK FORCE/POPULATION[2]
RATIO MAY 1975[a]



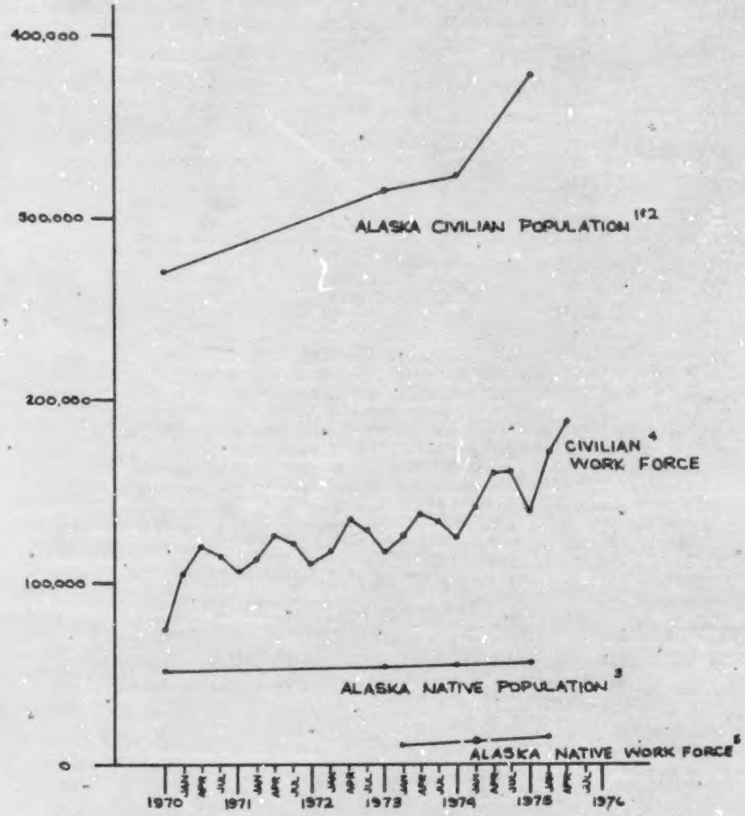
a) See Chart H and Table 31

Compiled by: Human Environmental Resource Services, Inc.

Source: 1. U.S. Dept. of Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs Juneau Area Report of Labor Force, May 1975.
2. Alaska Dept. of Labor, Alaska Economic Trends, Nov. 1975 and pre-publication 1975 estimate of the Current Alaska Population, July 1975 (published annually).

GRAPH VII

ALASKA CIVILIAN POPULATION/CIVILIAN WORK FORCE ALASKA NATIVE POPULATION/ALASKA NATIVE WORK FORCE RATIO ESTIMATES 1970-1975



Compiled by: Human Environmental Resource Services, Inc.

Source:
1. Alaska Dept. of Labor, Alaska 1970 Census Atlas: Population by Enumeration Districts
2. Alaska Dept. of Labor, Current Population Estimates by Census Districts: 1973- (1975 pre-publication figure) 1975.
3. Alaska Area Native Health Service, unpublished internal reports, July 1975.
4. Alaska Dept. of Labor, Alaska Labor Force Estimates by Industry and Area, 1970-74, Economic Trends, May-November 1975.
5. Dept. of Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs Juneau Area Report of Labor Force, 1973-75.

TABLE 33

ALASKA NATIVE/GENERAL WORK FORCE EMPLOYMENT ON TRANSALASKA PIPELINE CONSTRUCTION PROJECT MONTHLY 1974-75

AS OF	TOTAL INDIVIDUALS EMPLOYED (100%) #AN	TOTAL INDIVIDUAL NATIVES EMPLOYED #AN	%	CUMULATIVE INDIVIDUAL NATIVES EMPLOYED #AN
1974				
JULY	5620	393	7.0	725
AUG	6335	430	6.8	891
SEP	7919	625	7.9	1168
OCT	8393	604	7.2	1446
NOV	8322	582	7.0	1564
DEC	8251	561	6.8	1734
1975				
JAN	10714	771	7.2	1911
FEB	13101	943	7.2	2125
MAR	15891	1191	7.5	2384
APR	17266	1277	7.4	2632
MAY	17752	1313	7.4	2966
JUN	19221	1403	7.3	3277
JUL[a]	19987	1538	7.7	3677
AUG[b]	26104	2218	8.5	4126
SEP	27115	2657	9.8	4397
OCT	28072	2498	8.9	4509
NOV	27504	2447	8.9	4619

a) July 1974 through July 1975 reflect Project work force and Alaska Natives reported by individuals actually on the job as of date of peak employment for any given month.

b) Reflects a change in APSC reporting procedure--shown is the reported total number of individuals hired during the months (by month) beginning Aug. 1975. This figures for the first 3 cols. above includes persons who completed a job term (or terminated) and were hired again by the same or another employer (sub-contractor) for a consecutive job term period falling within the same month. Thus, an individual employee can be counted twice as a separate hire provided employment terminated on one date and commenced again a short time later, both dates falling within a given month.

Compiled by: Human Environmental Resource Services, Inc.

Source: Alyeska Pipeline Service Company Native Utilization Report (Match List) as of Dec. 1975, and other appropriate in-house reports.

TABLE 34

INDIVIDUAL ALASKA NATIVES EMPLOYED AND/OR TRAINED THROUGH THE TRANSALASKA PIPELINE CONSTRUCTION PROJECT 1974-1975

	CUMULATIVE to 12/31/74		CUMULATIVE to 6/30/75		CUMULATIVE to 11/30/75	
	#AN	%	#AN	%	#AN	%
INDIVIDUAL ALASKA NATIVES IDENTIFIED AND EMPLOYED	1734	100.0	3277	100.0	4619	100.0
INDIVIDUAL ALASKA NATIVES ACTUALLY EMPLOYED AS OF MONTH SPECIFIED	561	32.4	1403	42.8	2447[a]	53.0[a]
INDIVIDUAL ALASKA NATIVES TRAINED						
General Orientation to Pipeline Construction Employment[b]	1734	100.0	3277	100.0	4619	100.0
Special Orientation Prior to Training or Employment[c]					152	2.7
Pre-job Union Crafts Skill Training[d]					1126	24.4
On-the-Job Training[e]					1282	27.8

a) Includes some individuals who completed on job term and began another, thereby counted as 2 hires--this figure only reflects this change in reporting procedures by APSC which began August 1975.
b) General preparation for employment or training--individuals are on payroll during this period.
c) Extended training in preparation for assignment or training designed for individuals who desire employment on the project but lack basic skills or understandings required.
d) Institutional pre-job training in the Crafts, includes but is not limited to: Teamsters, Welders Helpers, Operating Engineers, Carpenters, Painters, Plumbers, Asbestos Workers, Iron Workers, Hotel & Restaurant Workers, etc.
e) On-the-job training in the crafts, primarily, but not limited to: Teamsters, Operating Engineers, Welders Helpers, Laborers.

Compiled by: Human Environmental Resource Services, Inc.

Source: Alyeska Pipeline Service Company in-house reports, including Native Utilization Report, Dec. 1975.

CHART J

LARGE NATIVE VILLAGE (RESERVE) - SOUTHEAST REGION
MANPOWER NEEDS TO CONDUCT NATIVE ASSOCIATION AND VILLAGE AFFAIRS
ESTIMATE AUGUST 1975

VILLAGE OF METLAKATLA

Resident Population:	1500-1800
Native Population:	1100-1300
Native Employment in Native Association and Village Affairs:	
Municipal Offices and Business	46
Police	10
School (Para-professional and others)	8
Dental Clinic	2
Indian Education Office	3
Senior Citizen Center	1
Total Employed	70
Positions to be filled by June 1976:	
Municipal Affairs	25
Other	15
Total	40
Predicted additional needs by 1980	200
Projected 1980 Corporate and Village Affairs Employment	310 (300-350)

Compiled by: Human Environmental Resource Services, Inc.

Source: Private Interview between Dr. L.L. Bland and an Executive Committee Member of the Metlakatla Indian Community (Name withheld by request) August 1975.

CHART K

REPRESENTATIVE REGIONAL CORPORATION AND ONE SMALL VILLAGE - NORTHWEST REGION MANPOWER NEEDS TO CONDUCT CORPORATE AND VILLAGE AFFAIRS ESTIMATE SEPTEMBER 1975

BERING STRAITS NATIVE ASSOCIATION

Resident Members:	9800-10000	
Native Employment in Native Association Corporate Affairs:		
Residing in Nome	75	
Residing in 16 Villages	50	
Total Currently Employed	125	minimum
Positions to be filled before June 1976	10-15	
Predicted Manpower needs by 1980	200-210	minimum
Projected 1980 Corporate and Village Affairs Employment	300-350	minimum

VILLAGE OF GOLOVIN

Resident Population:	115-150	
Natives Employed:		
Health Aide	2	
Teacher Aide	2	
Mental Health Aide	1	
Corporation Consultant	1	
School Maintenance	1	
Storekeeper	2	
Total Employed	9	minimum

NOTE: Other small villages in the Region commonly employ the above plus:

Power Plant Operator	1-2	
Police	1-2	
Magistrate	1/2-1	
Postmaster	1/2-1	
Total	3	minimum

Compiled by: Human Environmental Resource Services, Inc.

Source: Private Interview between Dr. L.L. Bland and an Executive Committee Member of the Bering Straits Native Association (Name withheld by request) September 1975.

CHART L

FULL-TIME ALASKA NATIVE EMPLOYMENT IN ORGANIZATIONS RELATED TO INTERNAL NATIVE AFFAIRS: SELECTED EXAMPLES
MINIMUM ESTIMATES 1975

	LOCAL EMPLOYMENT	
	TOTAL	ALASKA NATIVE
METLAKATLA INDIAN COMMUNITY (Reserve)[1]	70	65
BERING STRAITS NATIVE ASSOCIATION[2]	125	100
ALASKA FEDERATION OF NATIVES[3&a]	76	65
TANANA CHIEFS (Non-profit subsidiary of Doyon Native Association)[3]	170	150
TOTAL FOUR SELECTED EXAMPLES:	441	380 (86.2%)

a) Includes approximately 7 persons employed to administer AFN Trust subsidiary.

Compiled by: Human Environmental Resource Services, Inc.

Source:
1. See Chart J.
2. See Chart K.
3. Research Notes, confidential sources, L.L. Bland 1975.

Note: Above figures do not include seasonal or part-time employment, e.i., commercial fishing, construction, and transportation limited to summer months. Figures do not include teacher and welfare aides or others who are employees of State Government or its agencies.

III

GENERAL DISCUSSION

Reports and Documents

A number of scholarly research reports, Federal and State publications, and in-house agency or industry reports are available to serious research pertinent to the subject of Alaskan manpower development and utilization. Of these, only those deemed to be the most recent, representative, or typically appropriate authoritative reports most directly associated with the practical aspects of the subject of this study are cited in this report. A few other documents are acknowledged as resource materials due to the comprehensive background information needed to support general statements or substantiate opinion appearing herein. The fund of written material surveyed for information providing a foundation for statements or opinion contains many more authors and titles than appear in the bibliography appended to this report (Addendum F). The resources cited, however, do provide a representative list of materials reviewed believed sufficient to establish the substantive quality of stated opinion and the rationale being applied in the analysis and interpretation of data.

In early 1971, the Institute of Social, Economic, and Government Research (ISEGR) of the University of Alaska was designated as a Census Summary Tape Processing Center for Alaska. Since that date, the Institute has published a number of reports containing Alaska Census Data. The Alaska Review of Business and Economic Conditions series, Vol. IX, No. 1 (Age and Sex Characteristics of Alaska's Population), and Vol. X, No. 2 (Age and Race by Sex Characteristics of Alaska's Village Population) serve as two of the principal source documents used in this investigation. These volumes report census data in a manner that permits reasonable extrapolations to be computed for age groups of different races. By utilizing information in both volumes, extrapolations can be made on the basis of computations for population components by geographic divisions through treatment of data recorded by the 296 communities or the 29 census districts of Alaska.

Primary source for the Alaska Native average crude death rate used to compute natural decrease for the age groups generated for this study from the 1970 Census and other sources is the Alaska Area Native Health Service Systems Development data. Both published and unpublished in-house reports were made available for this report to serve as the basis for developing 5-year average birth, infant mortality, death, and net natural increase rates. This material was used to verify similar information appearing in other sources cited in this report. Description of the Program and Health Trends (1973) together with other data through July 1975 supplied by ANS gives that agency's population estimates for Alaska Natives through 1975.

Other major sources for this study originate through Federal funding, the four volume 2(c) Report: Federal Programs and Alaska Natives (1975), "Village Status" (Feb. 1975) as updated from the Alaska Natives Claims Settlement Act, and Alaska Natives and the Land (1968).

The 2(c) Report provides population data taken from magnetic tapes containing the Alaska Native Enrollment. This is the official means of establishing ethnic descent (tribal affiliation) by racial category for

Alaska Natives. According to terms of the Claims Act, only persons enrolled as Alaska Natives are legally enumerated by the BIA as members of one of the Alaska Native aboriginal groups. The "Village Status" report provides the most up-to-date list available for communities designated as "Native Villages" or villages electing to remain as centers of population for Reserves. Accordingly, population totals appearing for "Native Villages" or "Native Communities" on tables generated for this study refer to the rural settlements legally recognized as "Native." These should not be confused with tables where the terms rural and urban communities are used. In these instances, the Census definition of rural (under 2,500) is used for rural, and both Native and non-Native settlements as well as isolated individuals are used in population totals.

The 2(c) Report provides data for the Alaska Native population as of 1974, giving sex and place of residence by Native Association region of enrollment, and states residence in terms of inside or outside of Alaska. Data are also reported from the 1970 Census for Alaska Natives by age groups. The increments for age groups, however, are inappropriate for extrapolation for the purposes of this study, but they do provide an age-group percentage profile that serves to substantiate the profile described in tables generated for this report. The 1974 Alaska Native raw population data obtained during the Enrollment is under the control of the Department of the Interior. This raw data has been requested by the author, but to date has not been made available by the Department.

The Research and Analysis Section of ADOL is the State's official source for population and employment data. The Alaska 1970 Census Atlas published by ADOL provides population figures by census district in a manner that enables the "no detail available" figures cited in ISEGR reports to be assigned to the various geographic divisions used in this report. The "no detail available" category refers to persons who are included in region or state population totals, but who do not appear as part of the population data by Alaska's 296 communities for which age, sex, and race characteristics are reported. Civilian population estimates for 1974 are obtained from the Current Population Estimates by Census Divisions, July 1974.

Information and data regarding the Alaska work force are obtained from the most current issues of Alaska Economic Trends, Statistical Quarterly Reports, and Alaska Labor Force Estimates by Industry and Area published by ADOL and the various reports shown on the tables and charts. The last named publication utilizes the ADOL's new concept in reporting, giving population and employment data by area of residence and uses social security numbers to avoid duplication in periodic enumeration of the work force. Data is presently available from this type of reporting through 1974, and more current information is not expected to be available before early 1976. Additionally, at this time, public information supplied by ADOL is presented in numbers of persons and generally does not supply any specific data regarding minority or Alaska Native employment by industry and area.

Of the several reports and documents made available for this study by the Juneau area BIA, the Report of Labor Force May 1975 (using April data) has proved to be a valuable source for Native Work Force data. A similar report covering a period approximating the second or third quarter of 1975 to permit comparisons to be made is not expected to be available before early 1976.

Alyeska Pipeline Service Company permitted access as requested to its Monthly EEO Compliance Reports, and the Alaska Native Utilization Reports ("Match List"), as used and developed cooperatively with AFN and State manpower service agencies. The data and information collected from ADOL, BIA, and Alyeska Pipeline Service Company provide the baseline Alaska Work Force data used in this study. No other sources are known from which to obtain equally or more reliable current information. The information contained in the Department of Labor series Manpower Information for Affirmative Action Programs is mainly from the 1970 Census and thereby less current than that which can be extracted from the other sources listed above. These publications, others cited in the text, and internal reports made available by ADOL and BIA are the principal sources for data dealing with Civilian, Native, and non-Native Work Force and employment comparisons.

The 2(c) Report notes that in 1970, 43 percent of both sexes of Alaska Natives were under age 15, and the median age for both sexes was about age 18. Thus, the assumption of an "exploding" population, and the historical nearly equal distribution of males and females within the Native population is verified by the 1970 Census figures. The 2(c) Report states that:

> This age distribution will result in a greater increase in births in the next generation in Native Alaska . . .. unless a trend toward urbanization, a rising level of living and concomitant social changes modify birth rates. (Task I, Part A, Section 1, p. 2)

Detailed Census data reported by ISEGR and the 2 (c) Report indicates that 9.9 percent of the Alaska Native population in 1970 was between the ages 13 through 17 years. By December 1975, this group constitutes approximately 4,500 Alaska Native men and women who can be considered to be just entering the wage/income earning years. The same data indicates that about 31 percent of the Alaska Native population was less than 13 years old in 1970, thus being age 5 through 17 years in 1975. This suggests that a relatively large portion of the Alaska Native population will substantially increase the legal working age portion of the Alaska Native population through the 1970s. Extrapolations shown on the tables herein estimated the 18-64 years age group of Alaska Natives in 1975 to be 49.3% of the Native population and ranges from 28,764 (± 6.3%) minimum to 30,568 (± 1.2%) maximum persons.

Alaska Native Population Trends and Vital Statistics 1950-1985 (Rogers 1971) stresses the cautions that must be imposed when the 1970 Census figures are used in extrapolations and forecasts. He states in strong terms that the Alaska population and the Alaska Native subpopulation were probably under-enumerated to a significant degree. The figures that appear in the 2(c) Report for Enrollment data for 1974, and the population figures used by the BIA for 1975 for the Alaska Natives substantiate this opinion as regards the Native population component. Thus, in this investigation, the Census enumeration, Enrollment data, ANS, and BIA estimates for Native population are treated separately in the various extrapolation procedures, compared, and a mean (with range) derived between minimum and maximum extrapolations for the various data sources.

Dr. Rogers (1971) points out that Alaska probably has an unusually large "floating population", both Native and non-Native, that does not appear on various population counts. He clearly describes a pattern of mobility for Alaska Natives both within aboriginal regional lands and throughout the state over the past twenty years. He describes some of the complexities of attempting to cope with known and unknown variables in Alaska or Alaska Native population studies. Net in- and out-migration affecting village, geographic region, and state population counts make any localized projections risky. "Bench-mark" unofficial counts by different agencies of government or special interest groups or organizations must be subject to many cautions and qualifications, according to Dr. Rogers in 1971. It is noted, however, that the Alaska Native Enrollment had not taken place at the time Dr. Rogers' 1971 ISEGR Research Note was written. Because of the Claims Act and the personal benefits to be obtained by Alaska Natives who enrolled, it can be safely assumed that the Enrollment enumeration of 1974 is an acceptably valid census of the resident Alaska Native population. There can be little doubt it is a more valid and detailed count than the 1970 Census due to the circumstances surrounding the Enrollment process and the important socio-economic issues relative to Alaska Native interests to be resolved on the basis of per capita population and place of residence at time of individual enrollment.

Although now eight years old, Alaska Natives and the Land is still the classic reference for general background information about the Alaska Native population, including statistical data through 1970. It emphasizes that traditionally and historically the Alaska Native population has maintained a stable residence pattern. That is, by ethnic division (Northern and Southern Eskimo, Aleut, Tlingit, Haida, Tsmshean, and Athabascan Indian) the Alaska Natives reside primarily in rural communities within the traditionally established "tribal" regional boundaries. The 2(c) Report, as a whole, provides substantial evidence that the residence pattern continues to remain stable, particularly in light of the two-thirds majority of Alaska Natives reported on the 1974 Enrollment as residing in villages. This document additionally emphasizes that the contemporary Alaska Native population must be viewed as subdivided categorically into urban and rural components.

Presently there appear to be no alternative sources for developing urban and rural Alaska Native population projections other than the 1970 Census data. Figures reported for the rural Native population reasonably have a greater probability for accuracy in providing baseline data for extrapolations than those for the urban component. This is due to the known transient nature of a substantial (but unknown) number of individuals and families who reside for extended periods of time in the urban centers of population and then return to a village. For example, whole families will sometimes move to Anchorage, Fairbanks, or Juneau in order to be near a loved one who is employed in the area or (particularly in the case of Anchorage) receiving extended medical care. Others come to the major centers of population seeking employment, or to take jobs that require them to live there for undetermined periods of time.

There is no question that a permanent "core" resident Native population resides in all the urban centers of civilian population of the state, some families having lived in one city for several generations. The data are not sufficient to support confident statements, however, that the sex and age details given for the urban Alaska Native population of 1970 are comparable to the Native population residing in the urban centers in 1975, and this is clearly pointed out in the 2(c) Report, (Demography Section). Therefore, the estimates appearing in tables generated for the instant report for the urban and rural components of the Alaska Native population must be regarded as questionable (Tables 12 and 13).

According to Native population estimates given by ANS and BIA for the years 1973 through 1975, it appears that in- or out-of-state migration of Alaska Natives since 1970 does not significantly alter estimates being extrapolated for 1975 on the basis of 1970 Census data for the resident Alaska Native age group 13-59 years.

The 2(c) Report, Alaska Natives and the Land, and Congressional testimony offered by Native spokesmen on various matters over the recent years provide evidence that the Alaska Natives intend to maintain the villages that are the basis for their cultural and ethnic identity. Consequently, a quantitatively unidentifiable portion of the Alaska Natives have self-imposed limitations on mobility and have as a matter of choice remained out of the Civilian Work Force. Others, who are in the Civilian

Work Force, are limited in their mobility to areas of available employment opportunity by travel and communication problems generally considered to be unique to Alaska, and hence are unavailable for employment outside their local areas of residence. The numbers of individual Natives affected by these limitations is presently a matter for continuing investigation. The number of individuals estimated to be in the total Alaska Native Work Force is not known beyond information contained in various appropriate ADOL and BIA reports, and just recently by Alyeska Pipeline Service Company's "Native Utilization Report."

Caution should be applied in forming value judgments regarding comparisons between the Civilian Work Force and that of the Alaska Native Work Force component. Utilization of the Alaska Native Work Force is dramatically different from that of the non-Native population on the basis of employment statistics, but this is not reflected in a work force described by numbers alone. There is a parallel comparison only in that the majority of the employed/unemployed are mainly in the early and main prime working ages (18-45 years) for both components. According to the 1970 Census data and the 2(c) Report, both populations are young when compared to other states. But, the educational level of the non-Native portion is well above those reported by other states, while the Native portion is significantly lower. The non-Native population is heavily weighted toward the wage and income/ child producing and raising ages, a condition ascribed by most authorities to the opportunities for jobs, manpower demands of government, and the current developing economy of the state (Rogers 1971). The Native population is more nearly "normal" being spread across the state with age groups from birth to old age represented as would be expected for a circumscribed permanent resident aboriginal population even with a long history of decimation due to epidemic disease and social ills due to contact with a dominant culture. The non-Native population, however, is concentrated in the few large urban centers, and this pattern is expected to continue indefinitely (Forecast of Industrial Development, p. 60).

According to ADOL there can be little doubt that the Alaska Native Work Force is a critical component of the Civilian Work Force. More Alaskan Natives are gradually moving from a subsistence to a cash economy. According to recent studies, the most pronounced intrastate migration of working age population has been from the northern and western sections of the state to the Anchorage area, with smaller numbers moving to Fairbanks, Nome, Barrow, Kotzebue, Juneau, Ketchikan and Sitka (Current Population Forecasts, 1974, and Rogers 1971). An unknown number of Alaska Natives are residing in the larger communities where, according to ADOL employment assistance will be more accessible to them.

> . . . for the first time, Natives will be more accurately counted in employment statistics and the previously hidden Native unemployment will become more visible. The shift in Native work force patterns points to some broad areas for policy development . . . . The demand for pipeline operations employees and the expected increase in further oil and gas exploration will create an almost continuous employment base in the more remote areas of the state . . . . Future statewide training efforts should be geared for the oil and gas industry's need for technicians, administrators, riggers, operators, and clerical staff. The Native corporations will need planners and administrators as will state and local governments. These employment entities will be competing for the same pool of skilled Natives. (Pipeline Impact Brief, pp. 12-13)

What does not appear in the Pipeline Impact Brief, nor any of the other resources surveyed for this report are reliable figures for what constitutes the available Alaska Native Work Force (and for what periods of the year), the "hidden" unemployment or underemployment of Alaska Natives, nor do the references offer reliable Work Force estimates for Alaska Natives except what appears in after-the-fact reporting. Other than for the BIA Labor Force reports, any published figures dealing with the potential and estimated Alaska Native Work Force appear to be one or two years old, at minimum.

Virtually no specific consideration appears in any of the resources surveyed for the possible individual career and long-term income-producing limitations that could be the result of attempting to reduce Alaska Native unemployment (as reported) by recruiting as many Alaska Natives as possible to fill immediate job or job training opportunities appearing in response to affirmative action goals set by employers or tax-supported social welfare and educational programs requiring set numbers or percentages of Alaska Native participants. Two exceptions were noted, one by inference in the quotation from the Pipeline Impact Brief stated above, and the other in context of a scholarly discourse on Alaska Native manpower published by ISEGR (Kleinfeld, et al., pp. 51-52). Within context of the Pipeline Impact Brief there is a suggestion of advising a thoughtful and orderly approach to developmental planning for immediate and long-range Alaska Native manpower utilization in the Civilian Work Force. Emphasis is placed upon training and career counseling without specific mention of putting Alaska Natives to work earning wages for the sake of job placement by body count alone.

Various publications suggest that the Native manpower utilization patterns need to be redefined. This is seen as a means for government and the private sector to develop policies and manpower utilization planning in an effort to use efficiently the available Alaska Native Work Force. What is lacking in the various resources surveyed for this report are any practical suggestions for identifying Alaska Natives reported as in the Work Force, but in reality, due to personal preference to remain in the home vicinity are not available to employers seeking to fill position vacancies on a statewide basis.

Except for the Alyeska Pipeline Service Company "Match List" (described in Addendum E) dealing mainly with the crafts, there seems to be no comprehensive "data bank" identifying Alaska Natives who are potentially available for employment by various categories of occupational skills. It is acknowledged that such a "data bank" does not exist for the non-Native population except for information voluntarily supplied at personal initiative to ADOL employment assistance centers. The Alaska Natives, however, are the dominant minority as well as the descendents of the aboriginal population of the state, and have been the beneficiaries of Federal agency services since early territorial days. Thus, extensive records and detailed current data for this population are maintained through the Federal Government or under its auspices far more comprehensive than anything comparable for the non-Native population. It appears reasonable that the Alaska Native Work Force could and should be more specifically defined in terms of numbers by sex and age, and the actual availability of Natives reported as seeking work be stated in terms of place, periods of time, and season of the year.

Two main constraints affect attempts to analyze the Alaska Native Population in relation to manpower development planning. One, it appears that a relatively large number of Alaska Native adults maintain a pattern of leaving, returning, and leaving again the villages of their childhood years for extended periods, often involving several years at a time (Hippler, 1969). Two, both births and deaths for Alaska Natives have declined substantially since 1960, most particularly the birth rates have dropped since 1965 (Rogers, 1971, p. 10). For 1975, this suggests that the number of Alaska Natives over age 18 and under 65 is proportionately larger in the overall Native population than may have been the case ten years ago. Where this working age population will ultimately reside in significant numbers is still largely a matter for conjecture. It is reasonable to anticipate that a relatively large number will be drawn to the focal regional Native Association service community centers for the Northwest, Southwest, and Interior regions, while the Southcentral and Southeast regions will absorb a significant number in virtually all of the larger urban communities (Rogers, 1971, pp. 4-6).

One of the recent (1975) and most statistically sophisticated reports dealing with projected statewide employment demands available through ISEGR, A Forecast of Industrial and Occupational Employment in Alaska (pp. 76-77), uses 1972 baseline data for a period through 1983 to forecast employment by region. The study predicts that employment in 1975 will be:

Region	No. Employed	% of Total Employed
Northwest	5,900	3.6
Southwest	4,700	2.8
Interior	29,000	17.5
Southcentral	96,700	58.4
Southeast	29,300	17.7
	165,600	100.0

Of these totals a 1975 peak of 7,200 is forecast to be directly employed in pipeline construction.

A comparison report, differing in assumption of the peak employment year as being 1972 or 1973, forecasts 20,900 directly employed in pipeline construction and an additional 6,800 in secondary employment directly attributable to pipeline construction (Tussing, et al., 1971, p. 85).

A third forecast, addressing employment needs only to peak periods and overall employment based upon the number of years needed to construct the pipeline, estimated pipeline construction employment at the peak year to be 20,000 (Bland, 1970).

Internal reports from Alyeska Pipeline Service Company indicate that peak employment for the pipeline construction period occurs in 1975, with approximately 20,000 craft workers directly employed in pipeline construction during the September-October 1975 peak of construction period.

These figures appear here to serve as an indication of how much estimates can vary from actuality when government, industry, labor, and management are seeking to establish guidelines for responsible planning as regards manpower management and EEO regulations, regardless of the business, industry, or government employer manpower demand forecasts being considered.

For example, on a statewide basis one 1975 employment forecast total (as noted on the previous page) for eleven occupational categories is given as 165,600. Another 1975 estimate for twelve industrial categories of employment predicts 185,664 employed (Pipeline Impact Brief, 1975, p. 22). A third estimate, using eight industrial categories, predicts 135,800 to be employed in 1975 (Occupational Demand, 1974, p. 4). As an intellectual exercise, if the middle number (165,600) is selected, and it is presumed that 80 percent of the employers subscribe to an affirmative action plan goal of approximately 17 percent Alaska Natives on a given job force, as does the construction industry, approximately 22,500 Alaska Natives would be needed to fulfill the goals. The most recent estimate based on the BIA Report of Labor Force for the Alaska Native Work Force in 1975 (age 16 and over) is 15,404. Of these, 10,912 are employed, and 4,492 are unemployed and seeking employment. The BIA includes an additional 5,523 Natives as working age (BIA Report of Labor Force, May 1975, p. 1). This would mean that 7,096 more Alaska Natives were needed to meet affirmative action goals for statewide employment for only eleven occupational categories than there are known to be in the Alaska Native Work Force.

In a less concrete example, in May 1975 approximately 4,492 Alaska Natives were reported seeking work. At that time approximately 2,632 Alaska Natives had been employed in pipeline construction. By the end of August, 4,126 Natives had been so employed (Alyeska in-house reports). Thus, on the surface it would appear that 1,494 or 36.2% of the job seeking Alaska Natives were hired for pipeline construction employment during the May-August 1975 construction period. Data are not available to establish figures or percentages, but it is reasonable to assume that a number of these summer month hires were working age college and high school students that did not appear in the "unemployed, seeking work" category of the BIA May Report of Labor Force.

The Census, Enrollment, and BIA Alaska Native Work Force data all serve to emphasize the fact that the Alaska Native population, and therefore its major working age component (18-64 years) for any given year is finite. That is, there are only so many Alaska Natives that make up the Alaska Native Work Force for any given period of time and may be considered as available for statewide employment. For various reasons, all others are not available for employment by any definition. The critical question, as yet unresolved, relates to the availability of the unemployed portions of the Native Work Force, and what practical steps can be taken to find the answer to this question.

With a natural ceiling imposed upon the number of prime working age Alaska Natives available to the Work Force under any conditions, it needs to be additionally recognized that a portion of that Work Force is for all practical purposes a "closed" labor pool. An unpredictable number of Alaska Natives will by personal preference or through social pressures choose to maintain employment in occupations associated with Native business and affairs in all of the Native Regions. This will include individuals employed in occupations associated with Native owned or administered business and industry, nonprofit and profit Native corporations, local government, schools, clinics, and self-employment made profitable by increasingly more available Native owned capital.

Given the current limitations of reporting systems, two recent figures provide an estimate of the actual numbers of Alaska Natives that may be considered as available for employment (job seekers) on a statewide basis. The conditions which these individuals may place upon their availability is unknown, as was described earlier. The BIA Report of Labor Force gives the highest figure of the several estimates appearing herein. As of April 1975 potential Alaska Native Work Force (age 16+) was shown to be 21,127, with 10,215 not employed, but only 4,492 of that number are shown to be actively seeking work (5,723 considered by the BIA to be potentially employable, but apparently not seeking work at the time).

The ADOL in Manpower Information for Affirmative Action Programs: State of Alaska 1975, reports that for the year 1974, Other Races (Alaska Natives plus Orientals and Phillipinos) showed a potential workforce of 17,062 persons (11.5% of the Total Work Force). Of these, 3,532 (20.7% of the Other Races) were unemployed. The figure reported by the BIA for April 1975 cannot be properly compared with the ADOL 1974 total except in the broadest terms. The purpose in citing these figures is to demonstrate that an unemployment rate of 20.7 for 1974 for Other Races (for all intents and purposes, almost exclusively Alaska Natives) is more than double the unemployment rate for the total Work Force (10.0), but represents only 3,532 persons, while the remaining unemployed totals 11,372, of which 11,074 (97.4%) were White. Of the Other Races for 1974, the

Juneau, Ketchikan, Sitka, Kenai-Cook Inlet, Kodiak reporting area lists 590 unemployed, the Fairbanks region 261, and the Anchorage metropolitan area 408, (total 1259) indicating the balance of unemployed Other Races, 2273 persons (55.3%) are scattered throughout the nearly 600 million square mile rural area of the state. The suggestion presents itself that between 2500 (ADOL, 1974) and 5000 (BIA, 1975) Alaska Natives included in work force estimates are of limited availability for job placement on a year-round or seasonal statewide seasonal deployment basis.

It is the special purview of economists to state realistic tolerance levels for unemployment rates for given geographic areas or states. In Alaska, the foregoing paragraphs suggest that unemployment rates for the Alaska Native component of the Civilian Work Force mask practical realities that make those rates less onerous than may appear on the surface. One figure that might assist in determining the statewide ratio of employment vs. unemployment within the Alaska Native Work Force in 1975 is not presently available. That is the BIA Report of Labor Force containing September or October 1975 data from which a comparison can be made with the "employment/unemployed/seeking work" categories of the April BIA data. This presumably would describe a bench-mark nonstudent/not away at school or job training "potential" and derived "actual" Alaska Native Work Force estimate for 1975 of realistic proportions.

When the Native and non-Native components of the Civilian Work Force are examined in terms of manpower utilization, two conditions become evident. First, the non-Native component is almost exclusively engaged in wage and income-producing employment. Persons age 16-64 years in the non-Native (or Civilian) population who are able (i.e., they are physically and mentally functional and not institutionalized or in school) are not included in ADOL Work Force reporting. The BIA Report of Labor Force reports the categorical status of the Native population by age, condition, or occupation (as employed, unemployed, student, housewife, etc.) including those persons of working age who are not part of the Work Force. This can lead to considerable confusion when comparing ADOL and BIA employment and Work Force figures since it is easy to inadvertently include in the Native Work Force the approximate 48.3 percent (10,215 in May 1975) of the 16 years and over portion of the Native population who are not employed and seeking work but are not characterized as otherwise occupied. This is the portion of the Alaska Native population that undoubtedly holds a substantial number who are fully engaged in work that provides the means of livelihood for families that produces virtually no cash income. That a certain amount of employment occurs on a barter basis for goods or services is readily evident in the villages. Secondly, it can be reasonably assumed that the portion of non-Natives in the Civilian Work Force who are employed similarly in non-income producing work is insignificant even in the rural areas. The more remote or isolated the villages, however, the greater the need for able-bodied Alaska Native adults to be engaged in subsistence economy pursuits that constitute the foundation for the life support system of the community. This employment is largely noncash producing, and therefore not ordinarily reflected on employment statistics as they are now being reported. One area of on-going research in Alaska is an attempt to describe the manpower needs to keep villages viable in the different cultural regions and natural environments of the state. Further, there is a need to determine ratios or percents for the Alaska Native population as regards the number required to be primarily engaged in noncash producing employment in the forseeable future in order to maintain the viability of Native Villages. This may become more evident as local self-determination discloses the direction these communities will take in the forseeable future and the Native regional associations near completion of meeting terms or applying initial benefits of the Claims Act. Meanwhile, although it is unknown in terms of man-hours, man-days, and task completion time periods, the non-cash producing manpower required to sustain a Native Village cannot logically be expected to change significantly on a local per-capita basis from the status quo through 1980.

Cautions in forming value judgments relative to whether Natives "work" or do not "work" on the basis of unemployment rates should be exercised. The manpower utilization of Alaska Natives is dramatically different from the non-Native, particularly in the rural areas. In the little more than seven years since Alaska Natives and the Land (Federal Field Committee) was published, considerable socio-economic improvements have taken place in the villages. But, the local needs and demands for life-sustaining manpower have probably not changed substantially. There may be more local wage-income producing jobs in government, social services, schools, and small business (particularly retail stores), but the need for local manpower to harvest the natural food resources, construct and maintain homes, and service and maintain communication, transportation, and power sources can be expected to have remained constant and probably shown some increase. Thus, in context of value judgment, when a figure is given for unemployment as regards potential Alaska Native labor force, this should be qualified by the fact that many of the individuals so counted may, in fact, be engaged in life-supporting work that is not reportable under the present system as wage or income producing employment. Furthermore, the 2(c) Report states that the villages are "depleted" as regards the prime working age men and women (2(c) Report: Task I, Part A, Sec. 1, p. 1).

Additionally, rural persons who do register (or appear on polls stating they are available for wage earning employment) may hold highly restrictive personal convictions concerning where they are willing to work, for what periods of time, and under what kinds of conditions. These circumstances undoubtedly affect both the cash income opportunities afforded Native people that are used in determing poverty level measures used for conditions describing Alaska Native employment, and the indices used to describe Alaska Native unemployment rates. A new perspective may be in order when factors and considerations are being listed and described in relation to immediate, intermediate, and long range planning for Alaska Native manpower development and utilization.

Improved health care, education, and an exploding population over the past two decades preceding the 1970 Census have combined to produce a unique phenomenon in Alaska's resident manpower history. It now appears that a relatively large portion of the resident Alaska Native population will be included in the prime working age group (18-45 years) of the Alaska Civilian Work Force throughout the foreseeable future (2(c) Report: Task 1, Part A, pp. 2-17). Also, the educational levels now being attained, familiarity with the modern world held by the majority of the Alaska Native employment entry level age group, longer life expectancy due to improved health care and general living standards combined with an increasing population require state level manpower planning take into consideration the differences in urban and rural residence patterns of the Native population. Since the Alaska Natives are regarded categorically as a permanent subpopulation of the State, the foregoing conditions also require that developmental planning in Alaskan resident manpower utilization be undertaken with an understanding of Native Village and Native Association work force needs and the long range effect current practices in employment and job training may have in meeting those needs in future years.

In 1970, the U.S. life expectancy is 70.8 years. For Indians it is now 64.9 years (BIA, 1970 Provisional Life Expectancy, July 1973). This means that Alaska Natives can now be regarded as having a potential working-age lifetime almost equal in number of years to the non-Native population. One of the primary unknowns relative to the Alaska Native Work Force is how large a percent of the available supply of manpower within the Native population at any given time will choose to respond to an apparent increasing demand for workers in jobs related to internal Native business, management, industry, and village government. Another unknown is at what level and when the internal demand for Native manpower will stabilize. Statewide general manpower planning and development may then take into account this aspect of Civilian Work Force utilization. A third unknown is what percent of available Alaska Native manpower at any given point in time may be viewed as deployable to meet statewide employment demands, and what percent must be viewed as available only within specific geographic regions.

A 72% increase in the decade between 1960 and 1970 in high school enrollment for Alaska Natives is a strong indication in itself of the rapidly changing nature of the saleable skills level of the emerging employable age Alaska Natives. In terms of absolute numbers the production of high school graduates of the earlier years was small, but there can be little doubt that by 1975 the percent of Alaska Natives under age 25 (no longer in school) with less than twelve years of education has decreased substantially over the past five years. In 1970, for persons over age 25, 73 Natives had received graduate level training, 235 with college degrees were recorded, and approximately 2700 had completed high school and college. Approximately 4500 had received vocational training (although how many of these persons are included in the 2700 high school and college completions is not known), and the educational attainments reported are mainly for the under age 45 years population (2(c) Report: Task I, Education, pp. 7 and 10).

Reliable figures are not available for estimated numbers completing twelve or more years of education, or having received vocational training since 1970. What is known, however, gives a strong indication of the rapidly changing nature of the emerging employable age portion of the Alaska Native population beginning about 1970. According to the Alaska Department of Education, over 1200 Alaska Natives in Alaskan schools received high school diplomas in 1975. Analysis of Alaska Native population data as described in the 2(c) Report (Task I, Part 2, Section 1, pp. 1-4), suggests that the future years can be expected to produce a continually increasing number of working-age Alaska Natives with saleable skills and high school completion. These same individuals will also be of the prime child bearing (and therefore child supporting) ages making it reasonable to suggest that Alaska Natives will be entering the wage and income producing Alaskan Work Force at a steadily increasing rate in the forthcoming years.

In summary of the foregoing paragraphs, at this time two seemingly conflicting factors are involved in Alaska Native manpower utilization. First, at certain seasons of the year an undetermined number of employable age rural Alaska Natives are unavailable for income producing work because they are employed in life-sustaining pursuits necessary to maintain individual household economies in the rural areas. Second, the emerging working-age Alaska Natives appear to be significantly better educated, trained, and less handicapped by English language deficiencies or unfamiliarity with urban life styles than previous generations. These men and women are presented with almost limitless choices in job opportunities and indirect pressures to go to work through recruitment by government and industry in order to satisfy compliance with EEO regulations and to meet affirmative action plan goals or to become emplyed or educated in careers contributory to the best interests of Natives.

There can be little argument that this situation is far more positive and constructive than the well known conditions that prevailed through the early 1970s (Human Rights Commission Reports 1967-1969). This new situation however, suggests that the task confronting government, industry, labor, management, and Alaska Native leadership concerned with (or responsible for) Alaska Native manpower development planning face a complicated task. In an effort to relieve immediate unemployment, or meet affirmative action plan goals, such agencies might be well advised to analyze carefully programs or procedures that can prematurely lock relatively large numbers of young Alaska Native men and women into occupations with limited futures, or provide working experiences that can be expected to decrease rather than enhance motivation to pursue personally rewarding income producing careers over a working life time. As stated in one recent report:

> The very importance of this issue, however, underscores the need for carefully formulated Native manpower development policies which allocate resources most strategically. The problem of the Native manpower shortage cannot be solved by a flurry of competing, poorly developed program efforts designed to produce business administrators, bookkeepers, attorneys, secretaries, or whatever else strikes the fancy of the training agencies . . . . (Kleinfeld, et al., 1973, p. 52)

This might be viewed as equally true of short-term employment goals set by government or industry that deal with numbers and unemployment rates related to the Alaska Native Population rather than the realities of isolation, distance, and the life-sustaining work required of the current adult village populations. There is an obvious need to avoid establishing new or maintaining old patterns of income-producing career limitations different in nature (but similar in result) to those that have been circumstantially imposed upon the emerging Native youth of past generations (Human Rights Commission Reports 1967-1969 and Field Notes, Bland, 1967-1975).

It now appears on the basis of a growing body of empirical evidence supported by the numbers of young educated and competent Native people seen in numerous occupations across the state, together with the growing number of opportunities for life-time careers, seasonal jobs, or short-term employment for Alaska Natives that may be attributed to EEO law and regulation and the implementation of the Claims Act, that the demand for Alaska Native manpower is far greater than early estimates predicted (e.g., Kleinfeld, et al., 1973).

In Alaska, largely due to the short-term high manpower demand to construct the trans-Alaska pipeline, practical aspects of the problems that might be encountered in setting affirmative action plan goals were not apparent as regards minority hire--particularly for Alaska Natives--until recent months. The number of Alaska Natives currently employed directly or indirectly in Native Association business and affairs is not known, but there can be little doubt it is a significant portion of the total available Alaska Native Work Force. Questions that are appearing now may not have been considered important a few years past when affirmative action plans and training programs were being developed. These are questions that relate to the reliability of the estimates given by various sources for Alaska Native men and women believed to be available for wage producing employment when used beyond the instant in time when the figures were compiled. For example: using Census data, the 2(c) Report (Task I, Part B, Sec. 5, p. 1) lists Alaska Natives and Others--being a category almost exclusively Alaska Native--as having 11,443 persons in the State "labor force", with 9,099 "not disabled" and 9,063 age 16 years and older as employed. An additional 1,812 are listed as "disabled", which suggests 568 persons were unemployed and seeking work. (Additionally, 10,911 persons were shown not to be in the "labor force", but over age 16 years.) ADOL, in Manpower Information for Affirmative Action Programs (1975) using 1974 data, reports for Other Races 17,062 persons in the "labor force", with 13,520 employed and 3,532 unemployed. The BIA Report of Labor Force for March 1973 lists 19,878 Alaska Natives in the labor force, with 7,417 employed, 4,426 unemployed, and 8,035 who are not actively seeking employment. The BIA report for May 1975 lists 20,127 Natives in the labor force, with 10,912 employed, 4,492 unemployed, and 5,723 not actively seeking work. Thus, using these two sources, the over age 16 years "labor force" for Alaska Natives is seen to increase from 11,443 in 1970 to 20,127 in 1975. The Alaska Native Work Force, using BIA figures from two reports over a three-year period show the Native Work Force as increasing from 11,843 to 15,404 persons with only a per capita increase in unemployment of 66 persons. Thus, over three years the Alaska Native Work Force appears to have increased by some 3,561 men and women and to have maintained from 4,400 to 4,500 unemployed. Questions that need to be answered in relation to the foregoing include: Who are the unemployed Natives? How many are entering the Alaska Native Work Force for the first time? How many are available on a statewide, regional, or locally only basis? What seasonal or job-term limitations to availability may affect recruitment, hiring, and retention rates for employers? For employees?

For all practical purposes, of the various estimates given for Alaska Natives of prime working age available for employment, how are the unknown number of Alaskan employers who have adopted affirmative action plan goals based upon total resident population rather than available Work Force ratios going to come to grips with the probability that there is an insufficient number of available employable age Alaska Natives to meet the cumulative total employment reflected by the goals as set?

A number of publications was reviewed as a means of gathering background information or source material for this report. Several of them are not cited, but appear in the bibliography. It was found that figures used in one report were cited in another, or identical figures, descriptions of condition, or statement of opinion in various State of Alaska reports also appear in publications by ISEGR, although it is not always clear which agency originated statements or data. Personnel in the Alaska Departments of Education and Health and Social Services were most helpful in providing Annual Reports, internal information documents, and other materials. These materials, however, proved to be of limited use.

In the past, the Department of Education has been an invaluable source for population data, since their combined reporting with the Juneau Area BIA provided a reasonably reliable village population count through school enrollment procedures. This condition no longer obtains, due to the fact that only schools operated by the BIA and those which receive funds under the Johnson-O'Malley Act (JOM) report school enrollment including current village population. School districts and state operated schools who do not receive JOM support report only school enrollment and average daily attendance. The Department of Health and Social Services, like other divisions of State government, rely upon the Alaska Department of Labor to supply any needed population data (Research Notes, Bland, 1975).

Portions of Alaska Natives and the Land dealing with socio-economic conditions, educational levels, and conditions related to lack of electricity and associated conveniences are now outdated. The commitment to the land and the determination to maintain a viable cultural life style, on the basis of widespread observable evidence, would appear to continue to hold true in 1975. The 2(c) Report provides a much more comprehensive contemporary description of socio-economic and related conditions than any of the other resource materials surveyed.

A few publications deal with the manpower needs of the Alaska Native Associations in relation to managing and conducting their corporate affairs. One publication, noting the estimates are probably understated, forecasts by 1978 a statewide demand for 338 to 478 in-house staff, and a total of 418 to 594 employed for the twelve regional profit and nonprofit corporations (on the basis of some 22 occupational categories) (Kleinfeld, et al., 1973, p. 24). Another source forecasts "400 to 600 employed by Native corporations" by 1978 (Pipeline Impact Brief 1975, p. 3).

Interviews and other opinions

Information obtained from two widely disparate Native Regions strongly suggest that local manpower needs to staff corporate offices and to supply support services required by the Native corporations and Native Villages have been severely underestimated. In 1975 the Metlakatla Indian Community (which includes the municipal government) employs at minimum about 70 Native persons and at present plans call for 16 to 20 more persons to be employed in the coming ten to twelve months (see Chart J, Chapter II). The Bering Straits Native Association, Regional Corporation and affiliated subsidiaries (in August 1975) employed a minimum estimated 123 Alaska Natives, and planners anticipated a minimum increase of 10 to 20 persons within less than one year. A small village (under 150) in this same region typically supplies employment for a minimum of 7 to 10 local residents (see Chart K, Chapter II). This includes municipal government, special services through a variety of tax funded programs or Native Association or village corporation funds. There are approximately 12 villages in the Bering Straits Region with these manpower requirements, with 3 larger villages requiring 3 to 5 more persons other than Nome and Unalakleet (with much higher manpower needs) just to maintain corporate and Native Village affairs and business. In addition, this region employes from 225 to 260 self-employed local Eskimos during the Norton Sound commercial fishing season. This suggests that present employment directly attributable to Bering Straits regional affairs provides year-round permanent jobs for a minimum of 235 to 250 persons plus seasonal work for an equal number. Information is not available regarding the number of Eskimos regularly employed in the Bering Straits area by government and private enterprise, but the population data, as well as prolonged observation, indicates the majority of jobs in the larger communities of the region are held by Alaska Natives (Research Notes, Bland, August 1975).

It is believed inquiry of the Northwest Alaska Native Association would yield comparable figures, particularly since there is also a commercial fishing season for Kotzebue Sound. Both regions also are known to contain a number of self-employed Natives in small businesses (stores, air taxi, mining, etc.) (Field Notes, Bland, 1967-1975).

Since 1970, it is rare that thirty days pass without an announcement in the Alaska news media that a new project or new economic development program is being launched that will provide employment in the rural areas and/or Native Villages. These range from a program sponsored by ANS to train and employ Health Aides to the Alaska Departments of Education and Social Services programs to train and hire Teacher Aides and community social service aides. Recently, through the University of Alaska Institute for Northern Agricultural Research, 47 pregnant musk-oxen were air lifted to Unalakleet to "create 30 new jobs" that will "put half-dozen men . . . to work as herdsmen and two dozen women will have jobs knitting, making scarves, caps, and other clothing from quivet, the animal's silky underwool." (Seattle PI, Dec. 21, 1975).

Although classed as a "basic industry for Unalakleet" by the State, herding musk oxen for profit may be discounted by some as an exotic occupation, and thus the employment associated therewith discounted much as reindeer herding is frequently overlooked as an important source of local seasonal employment for certain villages.

Other business interests of Native corporations, however, are more familiar to private industry. As time passes, a portion of these businesses can be expected to demand more involvement of the Alaska Native Work Force through employment at various levels of occupation. During the latter months of 1975, for example:

> Sealaska Corp. Board of directors has entered into an agreement with Champion International with an eye toward native participation with Champion in the development of the Berners Bay Pulp Mill. It is hoped that the natives will obtain timber land in southeast Alaska under the Native Land Claims Act to supply the mill with this needed product.
>
> The Bristol Bay Native Corp., one of a dozen Alaska regional native organizations formed by the Alaska Land Claims Settlement Act, has purchased Peter Pan Seafoods Corp., for a reported $8 million. The purchase was from the heirs of Nick Bez, who operated the Seattle firm which has had gross annual sales in seafood--including salmon, shrimp and crab--of up to $35 million. In Washington State the firm owns salmon cannery and freezer facilities at Bellingham, a boatyard on the Duwamish River, a shrimp plant at Coos Bay, Ore., and waterfront land in Astoria. In Alaska, holdings include canneries at Dillingham, and King Cove, a shrimp processing plant at Squaw Harbor, and fish camps at Naknek, South Naknek, Port Moler and Sand Point. The firm also owns 60 large vessels and 20 small vessels in various places.
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> The Nome-based Bering Straits Native Corp. is purchasing about 22 percent of the Alaska National Bank of the North from about 10 of the Bank's stockholders. The Fairbanks-based bank is one of the most rapidly expanding in the nation and has substantial commitments in the Bush. Other Bering Straits acquisitions under the leadership of Tom Drake include purchases of Alaska Pacific Airlines, Alaska Truck Transport, Anchorage Trailer Sales, Fairbanks Mobile Homes, Coastal Barge Lines and numerous construction and trucking-related firms in Fairbanks. Bank of the North has been an adviser to the regional corporation, and has served as its banker for the money received under the Native Claims Settlement Act (Alaska News, Vol. XV, No. 1)

Historically Alaska Natives have been heavily employed in commercial fishing, particularly in the Southeast, Bristol Bay, and Aleutian waters, with increasing involvement in recent years in the Bering Sea coastal fisheries. Alaska state biologists are predicting bumper runs of salmon in the next five years, starting in 1976 (Alaska News, Vol. IX, No. 1). This is highly profitable short-term employment, and the author's several years of observation in the villages affords ample evidence to state that a substantial portion of rural Alaska Native adults (to date) prefer this type of local employment (when profitable) to other types of annually seasonal work taking place during the same period (Bland, Field Notes 1967-1975).

Information gathered from interviews reported in this chapter have not been substantiated by formal research. Due to the known responsibility and reliability of those interviewed, there is little doubt that empirical evidence can be readily obtained to support statements reported here should the need to do so become apparent. Information from the interviews is inadequate upon which to base generalizations to include the other ten Native Association regions. Considering, however, the small population of two of the Associations (Ahtna and Cook Inlet) and the large population for two others (Calista and Sealaska), it would seem safe to suggest that a reasonable estimate of 1,500 Alaska Natives will be directly employed in jobs associated with Alaska Native Association business, services, and corporate affairs by mid-1976 or early 1977 (Charts J, K, and L).

During interviews with manpower specialists at Alyeska Pipeline Service Company in mid and late 1975, several considerations emerged that are related to Alaska Native manpower development and utilization of the Alaska Native Work Force as regards the construction industry. According to the information received, it appears that APSC experience suggests some faint outlines of patterns and possible trends in Alaska Native manpower and Work Force utilization that could be investigated with fruitful results by those seeking to describe the dynamics of the relationship and interaction of the Native/non-Native components of the State's Work Force. Based upon observations recorded by APSC manpower specialists since the pipeline construction project began in April 1974, early in the 1974 construction season recruitment, training, and hiring was emphasized in those Native Regions adjacent to the pipeline route. A substantial portion of the earlier employed Natives were from Rural Alaska. In July and August of 1974, a substantial number of those originally hired were apparently lost to fire-fighting jobs (a regular seasonal employment for many rural Natives), commercial and subsistence fishing and other natural harvest pursuits including hunting. In the fall of 1974, patterns of recruitment were changed and expanded to a statewide basis with more emphasis upon urban areas because experience had shown that there were considerable numbers of Alaska Natives available in the urban labor market areas to fill job opportunities afforded by the pipeline construction contractors. During the peak recruitment and hiring period of late spring and early summer in 1975, it was found that the number of inquiries and requests for employment from the rural areas showed an upswing, and thus a substantial increase in Rural Alaska Native referrals and hires occured.

APSC record shows that a markedly higher level of Native turnover in the construction work force occured during the months of September through November. A number of factors no doubt played a part in this condition, but it should be noted that this is the period immediately preceding fall freeze-up in the parts of the state in which the majority of Alaska Natives employed in pipeline construction reside. It is reasonable that those Native employees with family responsibilities who perceived a need to winterize homes, equipment, and village facilities--and needed or desired to take advantage of the late summer and fall large mammal, bird and fowl hunting season and subsistence fishing runs--would leave the Alaska Native Work Force for an indeterminate period.

APSC informants also report that to date the company's processed cumulative data suggests that retention among Alaska Native workers on the pipeline construction project has consistently improved, and that the retention rate is approaching that of the more experienced pipeline construction work force as a whole. An indication of this is the fact that by August 1975, over 50 percent of the cumulative number of Alaska Natives employed at some time during the project (employment is almost exclusively on a job-specific term basis for all construction workers) actually were employed that month (2218/4186). This trend of retention continued during the rest of 1975. This means that a substantial number of Alaska Natives had returned and continued to return for job-term re-hire on the project.

In discussing retention and attrition of Alaska Natives on the pipeline construction work force, an APSC Native Field Counselor's observations suggest that employment patterns vary between age groups of Alaska Natives.

The younger group, particularly youths without family pressures for financial responsibility tend to "bounce in and bounce out" of the construction camps as hires, voluntary terminations, and subsequent re-hires at another time and frequently at a different construction camp. The older age group appears to "hang in there" for the full term of employment, and to reappear later as a re-hire, but several opportunities for that individual's re-hire may have been available prior to the decision to return to the pipeline construction work force. This is believed to be in part due to tending to needs at the village or in response to obtaining cash as personal needs dictate. Another observation reported is that an unknown "not insignificant" number of Alaska Natives who were employed on the pipeline construction project during the first twelve to eighteen months have accepted full-time employment in the private and public business sector or jobs associated with Native internal affairs, thus effectively removing themselves from the number of Alaska Natives who could be employed on the project but personally have no desire to be so occupied (Bland, Research Notes Aug-Dec. 1975).

It is acknowledged that a portion of those employed in Native corporate or village affairs will not be Alaska Natives. It is, however, the publicly stated policy of Alaska Native leadership that one of their priorities is to place as many Alaska Natives in corporate and village employment as possible. In some cases, as was stated by one responsible Native spokesman in the Sealaska Native Association region, it is the policy of at least one Native Association to discourage job recruitment that will take Alaska Natives outside their regional area of residence.

The reasons given ranged from the need to fill current and anticipated new position vacancies associated with Native corporate and village business and services, availability of other job opportunities within the region, and a brief description of the social problems and family hardships in relation to life-sustaining manpower needs in the villages when a disproportionate number of the working age residents of either sex are employed in distant places (Research Notes, Bland, July 1975).

Another interview provides an example for the kind of problem that can appear when employment draws virtually all the working-age men from a village population away from their homes in the northern regions for extended periods of time. A 1974 resident of Kivilina reports that from February through April of that year there were periods when no more than one or two able-bodied men between the ages of 18 and 65 were living in the village. The men who remained at home were employed full time at the school or one of the small stores. It was stated that "most of the men were working on the pipeline." Regardless of where the men were employed, the village suffered several hardships and inconveniences. Older children, the elderly, and the women were required to perform heavy physical labor normally performed by the men--that is, hauling ice for water, performing household and equipment maintenance, and most importantly, shoveling by hand a runway approximately 3,000 x 100 feet. During these months the only transportation link with the outside world is by regular and chartered small plane service. The person interviewed (who is a trained observer) reluctantly described incidents of family and community disruption said to be unusual for this village that suggest the prolonged absence of the men of the village was generally placing stress on community mental health (Research Notes, Bland, July 1975).

Problems of recruitment and hiring in the rural areas are often beset by conditions beyond anyone's control. As a hypothetical example, the village of Shungnak on the upper Kobuk River has no telephones, and any two-way radio communication is through the school. If an individual in Shungnak is called for a job, presuming the name and skill level are known (possibly as a result of having been trained through a special program), usually a message will be broadcast for that individual from the public radio station in Kotzebue. Arrangements may be made in Kotzebue for a bush plane to pick up the person, or the individual may be requested to come in on the next mail plane or to make other arrangements. The person being notified may be out hunting, working a small mining claim, or away at a fish camp. Even if the person is in the village, it will probably be the following day before a plane connection can be made--if weather permits. At certain times of the year, the trip can be made by boat or overland along the river by snow machine, both time consuming and less likely choices. Once in Kotzebue, reservations must be made with one of the airlines to reach Anchorage or Fairbanks, unless this has been done previously by the hiring agency. If everything works perfectly (which is seldom the case), the individual from Shungnak might be in the right place to be forwarded to a job within three days after receiving a message. A more realistic time would be five days (Field Notes, Bland, 1967-1975).

An actual incident may serve to further illustrate the difficulties faced by employers and would-be employees. In late July of 1974, six or seven men from the Noatak area had been notified to report for training preparatory for employment on the pipeline construction project. They were instructed to report in Fairbanks by a certain date. Reservations had been made on Wein Airlines, and it was their understanding that unless they appeared on the date specified, they would not be included in the training program. The men reached Kotzebue the day before their scheduled flight to Fairbanks. When they reported for the flight, they, like two others (the author and a colleague), were informed that the flight was "oversold." Weather had been very bad preventing the jet planes from landing for several scheduled flights, and therefore there would be no seats available leaving Kotzebue for a minimum of three days! After overhearing parts of a conversation among the men, and subsequently becoming involved in the discussion, it was learned that the men felt they might as well return to the village because there was no way they would be able to report on time. They felt it would not "work" to telephone Fairbanks regarding their situation because they said "nobody would believe it." Therefore, they might as well go home. Fortunately, a solution was reached when the "bumped" passengers as a group refused to accept refunds for their tickets and insisted rather that the airline pay all costs involved for everyone while they waited for seats to be available to Fairbanks, or a special charter to the same destination. The airline flew the group in a smaller standby aircraft to Nome in time to connect with an Alaska Airlines flight with 22 seats available due to tourists debarking for an overnight stay. In this case, everyone made it to Fairbanks within their respective time schedules. If the situation had been different, the men would have returned to the village and general dissatisfaction and misunderstanding related to "no-show" on the part of the men and by the training agency would have been the probable result (Field Notes, Bland, August 1974).

These examples relate to "available" in the literal sense. In spite of the usual long and work-filled days that occupy most village residents during the period after break-up and freeze-up, there are usually some persons (mostly men) in most villages who can be spared to take wage earning employment in construction and related occupations. One may safely assume these persons either prefer to live in the villages, or they do not have the means for an extended stay in the larger population centers until a job opportunity becomes available--or both. Efforts by Native regional corporations, government, and private industry to make employment opportunities available to rural Alaska Natives through seasonal peak manpower demand periods outside the local region must cope with the types of practical frustrations just described for any rural area in the state (Field Notes and Observations, Bland, 1967-1975).

In an interview with a former BIA agency supervisor of many years in Alaska, seasonal Alaska Native rural employment was discussed. Other than what is obtained through natural harvest, virtually all Native villages outside of Southeast Alaska are dependent upon annual shipments of food, fuel, and other life-sustaining necessities transported through the BIA. (These stock the village stores, BIA schools, and bring equipment and supplies for village construction and maintenance projects.)

Most of these supplies are transported by the BIA cargo vessel North Star III. Supplies may also be brought north from Seattle by contract barge to the various major off-loading points or to a village with a major construction program underway. The North Star is often correctly referred to as the "life-line of the North," and many villages are totally dependent upon the goods it carries for survival.

For at least three generations, the arrival dates for the North Star are as important a part of the seasonal work calendar as are hunting, fishing, and other life-sustaining pursuits. Virtually all longshoring is performed by the consignees at some point in delivery of goods. At the larger ports of call, some labor may be supplied by local shipping or tug and barge facilities (e.g., Kotzebue and Nome). The North Star carries LCM landing barges, but these are not always appropriate for, or capable of, landing at the various ports of call. The North Star makes an early run, leaving Seattle sometime in April for Bristol Bay and the Aleutians. A second run is made later in the summer for the Bering Sea and Arctic Ocean points of call, usually returning to Seattle late in October. Like the consignees, the ship is at the mercy of the northern weather. The schedule attempts to allow for delays due to weather, but it is a rare year when severe delays are not encountered in route for some of the village deliveries. Goods reach the villages by one of three ways, or a combination thereof. Goods may be delivered directly to a village, they may be dropped at a larger coastal village from where they are transported along the coast or up the rivers to other villages by locally owned or operated barges, or they may be taken along coastal waters and up the rivers in small privately owned boats by the village residents.

There are no deep water ports on the North Star route except for a few on the Bristol Bay-Aleutian Island Run. On the Bering Sea-Arctic Ocean run, the ship must anchor up to three miles off-shore, and goods are litered into the village by small barges, small craft, or skin boats. This affects the local work force in several ways.

Due to the vital nature of the supplies, commitments are made on the part of individuals (frequently taking the form of long-standing understood arrangements) to work on the barges for off-loading the sea-going vessels, the small barges that ply the rivers, and to the owners of the skin boats to crew the smaller craft or to provide longshoring labor. Although scheduling changes relatively little year by year, each year the port call dates are given to the consigness well in advance. History has shown that the ship may be early or delayed, and the local work force must be available on this basis. The alternative is not only a threat to survival, but if failure to receive goods is due to the inability of the village to supply longshoring as agreed upon, the alternative to fly the amount of needed supplies at personal or village expense is prohibitive. The delay encountered in bringing supplies overland--in the rare exception where this might be feasible after freeze-up--would create serious and possibly deadly hardships.

For example, in 1975, the North Star was not able to call at Diomede Island as scheduled. The village was facing starvation, and it was necessary to helicopter basic necessities to the island. Meanwhile the North Star proceeded to other ports and was finally able to call at

Diomede at a later date. At Barrow, the ship was delayed for nearly a month in unloading some 900 tons of supplies. Aided by U.S. Coast Guard ice breakers, the ship was able to begin unloading about October 3. Since shoreline ice prevented off-loading with barges or skin boats, helicopters were brought to Barrow from Anchorage to bring the supplies to the shore where they were handled by local labor. Most, but not all of the Barrow shipment was off-loaded before ice conditions forced the ship to depart the area. On this same run, goods were off-loaded at Nome for Brevig Mission, due to weather, and were taken overland to Teller where they must remain until either freeze-up or they can be safely ferried by small boat across the Bay and up the coast. The North Star laid off Deering for several days before off-loading could take place, and there was a serious question if the storms would abate long enough to permit any unloading at this point. Meanwhile, at all of the villages, as the ship was due to call, the residents were standing by to assist in the longshoring.

Information is not readily available concerning how many men and women are involved in the off-loading and longshoring at the various ports of call for the North Star or the sea-going and riverine contract barges and small boats that transport subconsignments from the vessel's points of call. The best source of information would be the recently retired long-time captain of the ship, or the consignees themselves (Research Notes, Bland, October 1975).

What is known, however, is that in the smaller villages like Kivalina, Wales, and Pt. Hope, virtually every able-bodied man, woman, and older child is in some way employed in the off-loading process--whether paid or not. The villages along the major rivers like the Kuskokwim, Yukon, Noatak, and Kobuk are dependent upon the locally operated barges or their own small boats for obtaining their supplies. Thus, in the northern coastal and riverine villages, the local work force must be available for off-loading the North Star and any special barges that might call approximately two weeks before scheduled arrival (due to unpredictable weather) and remain available until the ship calls or by-passes the community.

The same problems of weather that affect shipping often affect flying and the small boats plying the rivers and coastal waters. Thus, individuals must take this into consideration when making personal plans to be away from the village during the supply shipment period. An additional factor that affects the village work force from June through mid-August is subsistence and commercial fishing and subsistence hunting. It can be safely assumed that the economy of some households (and therefore the village economy) is strongly affected by subsistence fishing and hunting in all villages.

The more remote or isolated the village, the greater self-survival needs will be. North of Bristol Bay, nets must be hung well in advance of the season, then set and tended, and finally pulled in and put up for the following year. Moose, caribou, bear, whale, and walrus (all major meat sources) hunting seasons are open during the late spring and summer months and on into early fall (although the actual period may vary from one game district to another). Calista, Bering Straits, and NANA Region reindeer herd roundups also take place during this time period, and commonly involve ten to twenty men plus an indeterminant number of whole families in the dehorning, gelding, and slaughtering that takes place. Wild berry harvesting is still an important activity of late summer and early fall, although it is primarily done by women. Seal hunting engaging both men and women occurs most of the year (Field Notes, Bland, 1967-1975).

In response to a question regarding why a Native man in Teller had just turned down a well-paying job with a small firm in Nome for the summer, the author was told that "fishing is for food, money is for fun." He went on to make it clear that the annual meat and fish harvest seasons could be counted on to maintain his family. Jobs were always available "somewhere" if money was needed, but food in the cache, storm shed, and freezer came first. To what extent this attitude generally prevails in the rural villages in 1975 is not known, but that it exists is certain. In the late 1960s and early 1970s the older men of the northern regions held strong reservations about adopting the snow machine to replace dog teams. By 1972 and 1973, they were beginning to approve of the greater convenience and efficiency of the machines. With the advent of the fuel shortage and the tremendous increase in cost of gasoline ($125 per 55 gal. drum in some villages in 1974), the reliance in the village on what must be purchased as opposed to what may be obtained and sustained by the lands and waters is again being questioned (Field Notes and Observations, Bland, 1967-1975).

In an interview with a Tlingit Indian BIA agency superintendent of many years' experience, the question of difference between villages of

Southeast Alaska and the rest of the state were discussed. It was pointed out that in terms of life style and utilization of local Native manpower there is "no basis for comparison between Southeast and the rest of the state." The Southeastern Indian villages operate more like isolated small towns. The North Star does not call in Southeast, and local merchants (whether Indian or non-Indian) obtain goods through standard commercial facilities that operate year-round. Most village families are dependent upon subsistence fishing (including shellfish) to some degree. Hunting, particularly for venison, is also important. In spite of this, Southeastern villages generally operate on a cash economy and families depend heavily upon the income producing members to obtain necessities of life (Research Notes, Bland, October 1975).

In an interview in late September, 1975, with a supervisor for a BIA Higher Education Office, it was reported that for the past several years (including 1975-1976 academic year), that about 1000 Native youths are being funded "as enrolled in four-year college programs". The number of Alaska Natives being so funded has been "escalating at the rate of 100 to 150 per year since 1971". The Bureau expects the figure to continue to increase for the next several years. The implications clearly suggest that college bound Alaska Native youths may represent a substantial portion of the 18 through 25 years age group of the Alaska Native work force potential that is not available for full-time employment for several forthcoming years, at least. Figures are not available for the number of Alaska Natives who are attending colleges or universities both inside and outside Alaska. Other than self-funded, there are other programs funding Alaska Natives that are not reported through BIA. These include para-professional training in the health, social services, and clerical occupations whether leading to 2-year associate degrees or to certificates of completion of special training programs. For example, an unknown number of Native men and women are enrolled in colleges and vocational schools under the Career Opportunities Program, Work Incentive Program, and other special rural areas training programs like the ANS Medical Aide and the Alaska Department of Health and Social Services Aide programs. Another undetermined number of Alaska Natives are on scholarships or non-BIA grants attending institutions ranging from Sheldon Jackson College in Sitka to Harvard and Stanford Universities (Research Notes, Bland, September 1975).

In a conversation regarding development and utilization of Alaska Native manpower with a nationally known Alaskan Native educator, the complexities were emphasized in an effort to employ village residents in order to provide cash income to the families and to reduce unemployment when and where there appears to be an overage of able-bodied working-age Native people. This individual views current statewide efforts to recruit and place village residents on jobs or in training programs as a "mixed blessing." The lure of large pay checks may detour (or permanently remove) many promising young Native people from enrolling in higher and post-secondary education that will prepare them for the responsibilities the present generation expects them to assume in relation to both the requirements of, and economic development stemming from, the Claims Act.

Government, private industry, the colleges and universities, and the regional corporations are all competing for employees, trainees, or students who are Alaska Native for paid jobs or grant funded programs. This interviewee believes that there is little full-time or part-time professionally trained educational or career guidance and counseling available to Alaska Native youth and adults in any of the villages. As individuals, Alaska Native people are largely unaware of the opportunities that are open and the choices that are available to them in employment, training, and education. In general terms, particularly the youth do not fully comprehend the long-range effect of choices they may make now regarding education or employment choices as regards their own future and the best interests of their own people (Research Notes, Bland, November 1975). This opinion is supported by a number of educators in Alaska as reflected in Land Claims and Native Manpower (Kleinfeld, et al., 1973) and in a recent interview with the former (and only) Rural Manpower Service Counselor whose specialty is vocational counseling and career guidance in Rural Alaska (Research Notes, Bland, October 1975).

A fitting and appropriate accompaniment for the foregoing interviews may be found in several articles authored by Lael Morgan for the magazine Alaska. In the October 1975 issue, Harold Napoleon of the Calista Region (Chevak) is quoted as saying:

> Less money is not a strike against us. Where you have nothing you have a chance to build something. You have a very good chance to preserve the culture and the Native language. We're poor, all right, but we've got more than most people. Our most important asset is our land and our culture and we want to protect it come hell or high water. (p. 47)

The article goes on to state that "80 new homes" are being planned for construction during the summer of 1975, and at the time the article was written, more than "100 of its people" had been placed through funds raised by the region in one- or two-year community college programs in "everything from bookkeeping and accounting to land management and surveying" (p. 47).

At Hooper Bay, the village corporation president is quoted as saying:

> I'm proud of this village. It's got what it takes. Environmentally it's proven itself. This house depends on hunting and fishing for meat. I'm not spoiled by the land claims. I'm not spoiled by the federal government. I'm trying to retain my identity. (p. 47).

At Emmonak, a fishermen's cooperative started in 1965 obtained a"$25,000 EDA loan, bought a small freezer plant, then a freezer barge, and today has expanded to operation of a successful village store and snow machine dealership. Revenues topped $1 million last year." (p. 75). The article states that "The people of Tanunak hoped to put together a management corporation with neighboring Mekoryuk, Newtok, Therfornak, Nightmute, and Toksook . . . . Perhaps they could get a freezer barge like Emmonak. Get more jobs for the men." The article then speaks of local effort to get clinics functioning in a number of the villages of the United Villages of Nelson Island, and how at least one village, Tanunak, wrote out "a check for $1,000 for a down payment" to the head of the Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation to obtain help in getting funding to build and operate their own health clinic (p. 76). In the November 1975 issue of Alaska, Lael Morgan states she went to the Aleutian Islands to see "who might be phased out" of commercial salmon fishing due to pending plans of government to close the season for the region indefinitely.

At False Pass, one of the Aleut fishermen is quoted:

> "Nothing new," one of them told me matter-of-factly as he pitched fish on the cannery tender. "They've been trying to phase us out of the Aleutians for years." (p. 35)

Nikolski people are running a sheep ranch (leased to the former management before the village gained title to the land) to decide if they wish to buy it. The article goes on to say:

> For $7000 or $8000 they were renovating 20 military duplexes which they would soon be renting. There were plans to fix up a handsome old officer's quarters as a hotel, for repairing the military ways to service the busy fishing fleet. A new boat harbor was scheduled to be built. The city was considering a ferry system . . . . (p. 37).

In speaking of Akutan, the article says:

> "Living off the land here seemed a matter of preference rather than necessity, for this was one of the few small settlements with jobs. Each year during crab season the Wakefield cannery ship Akutan anchored there, and the Alaska Shell was there already." (p. 38).

A series of quotes from different villages of the Aleutian Islands suggest some insights into the attitudes of the people:

> King Cove: "We don't want to move. Those people Outside don't think much about moving but we've been here all our lives. My husband has always fished, but this year he's taking advantage of working on the pipeline. My sons are getting the boat ready in case the season opens."
>
> At the fish tender, Denali, from False Pass and Sand Point: "Their boats were small, crewed by family. . . . (one man said) 'been here all my life.' . . . (another) 'I only wish we could do this 5 days a week.'"

The article clearly reflects the concern of the Aleutian villagers that commercial salmon fishing may be reduced almost to closure, and the canneries that remain will shut down. The cannery at False Pass has not operated for the past two years. In response to questions about how people managed under these conditions, two women are quoted as saying:

> NO WELFARE! NO WAY!
>
> "Mostly everyone here made enough," she said. "Some people salt fish. You go get ducks. Order groceries in bulk from Seattle. . . I'd sure hate to leave here.

Morgan comments, "The village was strong on price and rich in game." (p. 39). In speaking of Sand Point, several families are mentioned who have migrated from dying small villages in the Islands. One family still operates a small cattle ranch at Sanak from Sand Point. The Sand Point cannery operates year-round, with 90 employees and may expand if the future looks promising. There is a television station at Sand Point, and a former Sanak resident has a radar and radio repair shop, and had sold "70 television sets since the station went in" the previous fall. A new "$4 million boat harbor" is under construction at Sand Point. The overall import of this article is that the Aleuts feel strongly about their islands, and are concerned with ways and means to continue or implement new local opportunities for income producing employment. Morgan concludes the article by saying: "They'll (the Aleuts) probably survive another phase-out, stay stubborn and stay put on their beautiful islands." (p. 78).

As regards local employment demands in the rural area, one important factor needs to be considered although no data are currently available to supply figures either for jobs going unfilled or for how many new jobs created since 1970 can be regarded as permanent or temporary positions.

The public attention drawn to the serious lack of local employment in the rural areas during the years 1967 through 1970 brought strong response from Federal and State agencies. Under Office of Economic Opportunity programs, particularly through the Rural Community Action Program (RuralCAP), hundreds of jobs in the rural areas of Alaska were directly and indirectly created. Although many of these positions have since disappeared, much of what was started through RuralCAP has since been absorbed through Native Associations and the villages through governance related employment. For example, to name a few occupations, Native Association village liaison personnel, Social Service Aide, Teacher Aide, and Village Police employment of today can be traced historically to initial generation through RuralCAP. Small village or Native Association businesses associated with arts and crafts, reindeer, and musk ox can be traced to origins with the BIA, RuralCAP, and the work of agencies, institutions, and organizations receiving "seed-money" through the Office of Economic Opportunity. Between the manpower demand from the Native Associations in order to meet the requirements for incorporation of Villages and Associations under terms of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act and the services related to improving and developing socio-economic conditions in the rural areas, the number of individuals needed undoubtedly entails a substantial portion of the working age Alaska Native population.

A review of the Tundra Times (the original and principal Alaska Native newspaper) want ad section for the years 1974-1975 frequently shows one full page seeking employees for rural area positions. In many cases, the requirement to speak the local Native language (or to have extensive experience with the area) limit these positions to Alaska Native applicants. In some cases, a position vacancy is advertised up to three months, and then reappears a short time later for another extended time. This is a strong indication that a manpower shortage is being felt in clerical, management, and helping services occupations in the rural areas, and to some extent in the crafts (Field Notes, Bland, and collected issues of Tundra Times 1967-1975).

Additionally, as described on page 156, frequently a State or Federal agency or institution, or some special service organization implements another program offering a number of positions to be filled in one of the rural areas. A recent program announces that introduction of a musk ox herd in the Unalakleet area will "create 30 jobs" (Seattle PI, Dec. 21, 1975). Since musk oxen may be regarded as a renewable resource, and a similar program has met with some success in the Calista Region, it can be presumed these are meant to be permanent positions. It is appropriate, however, to mention here a recent interview with one of two partners in a reindeer herd operation on the Seward Peninsula. This individual feels that the business has not produced the minimum anticipated profit solely because of the inability to obtain the needed manpower to herd, dehorn, geld, and butcher the reindeer (Research Notes, Bland, August-November 1975). This belief is shared by other owners of the region as regards their herds, and in fact, local Native efforts for several years have been directed toward designing and implementing training and services related to herding, marketing, and management for some 15 reindeer herds--particularly in relation to developing a "pool" of trained experienced herders (full-time) and handlers (part-time) who regard their occupation as a permanent career (Field Notes, Bland, 1967-1975).

One of the primary tasks associated with redefining Alaska Native manpower utilization should be directed toward ascertaining what local and regional Native manpower needs are, and what percent of the needs are temporary, interim in relation to Native Association service related organization, permanent full-time or seasonally regulated permanent full- or part-time. In this manner, a beginning may be made in determining availability of rural Alaska Native manpower for statewide utilization. With this kind of information, state level manpower planning and statewide employment assistance services can more realistically incorporate the Alaska Native labor force component into the Alaska Work Force. The real extent of unemployment and underemployment of Alaska Natives in the rural areas cannot be described until the extent of availability of Alaska Natives for nonsubsistence, nonagricultural wage and salary employment is known.

The foregoing opinions suggest two things in relation to Alaska Native manpower development and utilization planning. One, Alaska Native leadership appears to be developing a growing awareness of the chain of events set in motion by the passage of the Claims Act as regards current and predicted manpower shortages within the Native Population to conduct Native business and affairs. This includes a growing awareness of the ramifications of EEO as currently interpreted through affirmative action planning related to employment goals for Alaska Natives, and how it may affect the immediate and long-range best interests of Native Association and Village human resource and local manpower development and availability. Secondly, the traditional and historical ties with the land and the determination to retain the cultural styles of village life which require the supportive services of a large percent of the Native population (whether paid for in cash or not) is self evident. That this has far-reaching, and probably at times conflicting implications for plans and policies of government, Alaska Natives, and private industry in relation to Native manpower development and utilization appears equally self evident.

In fairness, it should be noted that persons interviewed from Metlakatla and Bering Straits areas voiced appreciation for the training, experience, and upgrading of skills being afforded employable age men and women from their regions who are currently being employed in jobs directly associated with the pipeline construction or filling jobs that would not otherwise have been available to them if it were not for shortages in many occupations due to the manpower demands of the pipeline project. Both noted that the local manpower supply, particularly young men just coming of legal age, until recently has been in excess of local demand. They believe that about the time the pipeline project generated peak manpower demand begins a sharp decline, regional needs associated with Native affairs will have reached the point where villages and local regions will have doubled employment demands. They believe this can be expected to provide enough jobs to absorb many local Native residents who will have occupational skills and work experience they might otherwise not have been unable to obtain (Research Notes, Bland, 1975).

Summary

The foregoing pages have discussed a review of appropriate and pertinent documents, reports, and opinion gathered or reviewed on behalf of this study, and provide a description of the data and information sources cited in the statistical section of this report. Substantive background for several assumptions governing this report and a number of salient points believed to be important in analysis or interpretation of data have been described. These include, but are not limited to:

1. The Alaska Native population is a discrete resident subpopulation of the State, and the population counts obtained through the 1970 Census, the BIA, ANS, and the 1974 Alaska Native Enrollment data (as reported in the 2(c) Report) are the most reliable, accurate, and current obtainable.

2. Upon being accepted for enrollment as an Alaska Native for purposes of the Claims Act, an individual is categorically assigned by "race" to one of the Alaska Native aboriginal groups. The natural offspring of enrolled Natives meeting criteria specified in the Claims Act will continue to be regarded as Natives. Thus, assuming reasonable accuracy for the enrollment data, together with the 1970 Census figures for Alaska, it is possible for practical purposes to describe reasonable maximum and minimum extrapolations for the resident Alaska Native population in 1975. These extrapolations may be computed using manual methods with standard basic statistical tools used for treating population data.

3. Comparable conditions do not exist for the non-Native population as of 1970, and extrapolations based upon this data to obtain 1975 non-Native population figures would be invalid and therefore without practical value.

4. The Alaska Native population by definition contains two components, urban and rural, and these are conceptually and numerically different. Conceptually, rural Natives enjoy a culturally determined life style that conforms reasonably well with informed understanding of contemporary traditional village patterns of seasonal rhythms in gaining and maintaining livelihood. Urban Natives enjoy a life style that conforms reasonably well with the modern wage earning metropolitan way of life that is characteristic of the largest six or seven cities of

Alaska. It is reasonable to assume that a large core subpopulation of Alaska Natives reside permanently in the rural villages, and a similar but smaller core population lives permanently in the urban areas. The actual number of each category is not known, but greater confidence may be placed in figures extrapolated from 1970 data for the rural population than for the urban.

5. An additional undetermined number of Alaska Natives are undergoing transitional experiences that may ultimately place them in one of the above named categories. Meanwhile, the only acceptable sources for data dealing with the Alaska Native population provide arbitrary figures for the rural and urban categories, and these must serve as the basis for describing data treated for this report until more accurate means of enumeration and classification are developed.

6. The Alaska Native population is characteristically young, with a "bulge" in the over 5 through 18 years age group of 1970. This will be reflected in figures forecasting working age population through the early 1980s.

7. The sex distribution among Alaska Natives has been historically about equally divided between adult men and women. The 1970 Census data reflects this pattern, thus projections for this population may be presumed to follow an approximately equal sex distribution.

8. The non-Native population of the state, except in the broadest and most general terms, cannot be confidently described beyond the specific point in time when an official census is taken. This is due to a high rate of in- and out-migration, an undefined element of "floating" population, and high turnover of families who reside in Alaska on the basis of employment assignment and are periodically rotated by government, industry or personal preference. Therefore, the 1970 Census cannot serve as data source for projecting non-Native population in Alaska as reliably as economic development indicators used by various agencies or organizations to predict Alaskan population growth. This type of prediction does not supply information regarding age, sex, or race characteristics for a projected resident non-Native population.

9. There is a small stable non-Native rural resident population. This portion of the permanent rural population cannot be described with the confidence afforded for the rural Native population due to insufficient data to differentiate between the actual permanent residents and those who fill employment positions for indeterminant periods of time on a rotational basis.

10. In addition to being Native and non-Native, the Alaskan population is also characterized as civilian and military. The ADOL provides periodic reports for the Civilian Population and the Civilian Work Force of the state. These reports are presently published only through 1974.

11. The 1970 Census reports 296 communities in Alaska located in 29 Census districts. Of these, fifteen are categorically classified as urban (2,500 or more population), but of these "half are military bases" (ISEGR, Vol. X, No. 2, p. 2). Regardless of the civilian or military nature of the fifteen communities, the populations are predominantly and characteristically non-Native. Of the remaining 279 communities (2 places report only 2 residents each, all non-Native), by vast majority they are predominantly and characteristically Native--the majority of these being legally described by the U.S. Department of the Interior as "Native Villages."

12. The most acceptable estimates for the Alaskan civilian non-Native resident population are those provided by ADOL. These estimates may be viewed as reasonably accurate only for the period being reported. If these periodic estimates are applied for purposes of comparison with the Alaska Native population, it must be recognized that the figures are from a single point in time during which an unknown portion of the population was included in previous reports and will be included in subsequent reports. The remaining portion will be the result of in- or out-migration. The actual figures for these portions of the non-Native population are not available.

13. Attempts to deal statistically with population and unemployment data to obtain estimates for the potential or actual Alaska Native Work Force may be misleading. The number of Alaska Natives actually in the Civilian Work Force at any given time varies substantially with the seasons and local economic conditions. Description of the patterns of Alaska Native manpower utilization to meet the needs of the Native population itself for both income producing employment and life-sustaining subsistence pursuits and local village maintenance need to be updated and more clearly defined. Effective utilization of Alaska Native manpower, as well as developmental planning and policy require a better understanding of the limitations of time, distance, and personal preference associated with the terms of employment on the actual availability of those Natives in the Civilian Work Force for other than local employment.

14. Estimates of Alaska Native manpower to be deployed in the interests of Native Association, corporate, and internal affairs appear to have been severely understated. Current apparent shortages in meeting internal Alaska Native business and administrative manpower needs where Alaska Native employees are preferred, and the competition for available Alaska Native employees or trainees by employers attempting to fulfill affirmative action goals or agencies attempting to meet training and educational program commitments may conflict with the long-range best interests of the Alaska Native population.

15. High unemployment rates as reported by ADOL for the Alaska Native component of the Civilian Work Force, together with the conditions described in points 13 and 14 above, complicate and cloud attempts to deal effectively with data that relate to Alaska Native population and Work Force estimates, and thus to derive a realistic estimate for the number of unemployed Alaska Natives in 1975 who are actively seeking employment, are available for jobs outside their local area, and who are of legal working ages required by employers.

IV

GENERAL SUMMARY

Comments

Historically, 100 percent employment of the U.S. Work Force or any component thereof has not occured. It is commonly acknowledged that a certain amount of unemployment is inevitable. Economists and other specialists attempt to determine tolerance limits for unemployment under varying conditions.[1] In the voluminous resource material reviewed as preparation for the instant report, no authoritative opinion was found related to reasonable tolerance limits for unemployment for the Alaska Civilian Work Force or the Alaska Native Work Force component that could in any way relate to the present socio-economic conditions in the state. Several sources indicate an awareness of the need to define Alaska Native manpower and Work Force in terms of more recent economic development. Portions of the text herein may be viewed as preliminary investigation in an approach to what might be accomplished through an expanded and more comprehensively detailed study than is considered appropriate for the herein stated purposes of this study.

This report deals with the Alaska population, Civilian Work Force, Alaska Native Population and the Alaska Native Work Force.

There is a distinct quantitative difference in the information contained or derived in data obtained from official sources for the same population. All population and work force data used herein originates from the following:

a. Published reports taken directly from magnetic tapes reporting the 1970 U.S. Census for Alaska.

b. The U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs Juneau Area reports and records, and the Alaska Federation of Natives Enrollment as reported in the 2(c) Report: Federal Programs and Alaska Natives.

c. The U.S. Public Health Service Alaska Area Native Health Service reports and records.

d. Alaska Department of Labor reports and records.

Acceptably reliable or official estimates containing any detailed characteristics for the 1975 Alaska Population are not available for any minorities except Alaska Natives, the latter being available in limited detail only.

The resident Alaska Population is acknowledged by the Federal and State governments to be in a continual state of change, both in number (steadily increasing) and in characteristics due to a high rate of in and out of state migration, rotation of families due to nature of employment, and a seasonal influx of transient job-seekers.

In treating the data used in this study, results produced estimates for the 1975 resident Alaska Native Population ranging from a minimum population of 52,698 to a maximum of 62,726 (see Table 22). There can be no doubt that a difference of nearly 10,000 people in the estimates derived for so small a total population is significant. The difference of approximately 4,918 persons between the minimum of 26,008 and maximum of 30,294 in the working age portion of the Alaska Native is equally significant. These differences stem from treating two different sets of baseline data: the 1970 U.S. Census and the AFN/BIA enumerations of 1974 and 1975. It is generally agreed by the authorities that the 1970

Census seriously underenumerated both the general Alaskan population and that of the Alaska Natives. The 1970 Census, however, provides greater detail for age, sex, and rural residence distribution than do the other sources used. Baseline data was used herein to establish and then project age group percentage profiles for the Alaska Native population through 1975. These were validated by being found to hold reasonable conformity with the other more current Native population data given in more general terms by ANS and BIA. It is the position herein that the Alaska Native population enumeration provided by the AFN enrollment of 1974 and BIA estimates for 1975 are more accurate for the Native population than the totals provided by extrapolation from 1970 Census data. The mean between the 1975 BIA Native population estimate and the 1974 Enrollment extrapolated to 1975 are herein regarded as the most probable approximation of reality for all practical purposes of the several estimates appearing on the tables within this text. Thus, the estimated 1975 total resident Alaska Native population of 62,005 represents about 16.5 percent of the Alaska Civilian or 15.5 of the total Alaska Population as currently estimated by ADOL for 1975 (see Table 32).

Data are not available to permit quantitative comparison for the non-Native 18 through 64 years working age population of Alaska with that of the Native Population for 1975. It is the opinion of the author that currently there are no more valid or reliable estimates regarding the characteristics of the Alaska Native Work Force or the working age Alaska Native population other than those supplied by the Juneau Area BIA for the years 1973-1975.

Statewide population totals for Alaska Natives surveyed from 1960 through 1975 indicate that the Native resident population is stable within the overall state population, reflecting a relatively normal natural growth rate, although the numerical ratio of Native/non-Native population shows a dramatic decline by 1975.

The adult Alaska Native population has historically been almost equally divided between men and women. The 1974 Enrollment data reports 51 percent male and 49 percent female for the total resident Alaska Native population. This is believed to be a more accurate reflection of reality than the slightly wider disparity (52.9% male and 47.9% female) shown by the 1970 Census.

The Alaska Civilian Population cannot be similarly calculated upon the basis of the 1970 Census with reasonable confidence due to the changing and unstable nature of this population. As of the date of the instant report, a pre-publication estimate from ADOL for the 1975 total Alaska Population of 404,643 is the only authoritative state population estimate available. Using this figure, the following ratio by percent for the Alaska Native population within the total population may be obtained (see Table 22).

1975 Alaska Population	1975 Alaska Population Source	Native Number	Percent Native
404,643	ANS	55,419	13.7
	1970 Census highest enumeration	56,615	14.0
	AFN Enrollment	61,283	15.1
	BIA	62,726	15.5

Therefore, it is the position herein that a mean between the Enrollment and BIA estimates for the Alaska Native Population is probably a more accurate reflection of reality than one based on the 1970 Census or the ANS estimate. Thus, a reasonable estimate for applied purposes is believed to be for the Alaska Native population in 1975, 62,005 persons, or approximately 15.5 percent of the estimated 1975 Alaska Total Population, (16.5% of the Civilian Population) (see Chart H).

A derived mean estimate for the prime working age portion of the Alaska Native resident population computed on the basis of Enrollment and BIA data is also believed to be a more accurate reflection of reality than a 1970 Census projection. This estimate of 30,568 Alaska Natives between 18 through 64 years in 1975 represents approximately 49.3 percent of the resident Alaska Native population. It does not represent the current or potential Alaska Native Work Force. Presently, there are no data available upon which to base a valid comparison between the Alaska Native and non-Native prime working age population components of the total Civilian Population of 1975.

ADOL and BIA respectively report Civilian Work Force and Alaska Native "Labor Force" data enumerated in terms of age 16 years and older. Major employers in Alaska (except for retail trade) are presumed to restrict their recruitment and hiring almost exclusively to persons in the 18 through 64 years age group. For this reason, Alaska Native Population and Alaska Native Work Force baseline data were statistically treated to obtain realistic estimates for the 1975 resident Alaska Native Population and its 18-64 years age-group component.

The May 1975 BIA Report of Labor Force provides a firm figure (and as of the date of the instant report, the only known available official 1975 Alaska Native Population estimate) from which an estimate for the 18-64 years age group may be derived, and thus serves as an interval validation in relation to the herein derived 49.3 percent constant applied where appropriate for estimating the 1975 18 through 64 years age group portion of the resident Alaska Native population. That is, of the BIA reported working age population of 33,328, 3.5 percent (2,165) persons are reported to be over age 65, 3.2 percent (1,999) persons are estimated herein to be 16 and 17 years of age--said estimate being confirmed as "realistic" by a BIA spokesman--leaving 30,924 persons (49.3%) (see Table 30).

Available BIA Report of Labor Force since 1973 provide the data to describe numerically the Alaska Native Work Force over a three year period. The annual increase in the overall number in the Alaska Native Work Force may be attributed in large measure to three conditions: 1) maturation of the under age 18 population "bulge" as reflected in the 1970 Census, 2) employment opportunities and job assistance made available in the rural areas since 1970 that more readily identify members of the Alaska Native Work Force, and 3) the longer life expectancy of Alaska Natives who are of the prime working age group (18-45 years). Additional factors relate to socio-economic changes, improved and expanded educational services in the rural areas, and requirements or benefits pertaining to the Claims Act implementation that affect Alaska Native Work Force development and utilization.

Alaska Native spokesmen maintain a vigorous public stand declaring that the essence of Alaska Native cultural identity is rooted in the land and the Native Villages. Furthermore, they maintain that this present way of life will be preserved throughout the process of modernization at any cost. This issue must be confronted in full realization of the importance it merits when efforts of planners and problem solvers (in the public or the Alaska Native sectors) dealing with the best interests of present and future generations of the culturally different Alaska Natives are based upon Population/Work Force/employment/unemployment statistics. This is particularly true when the statistics are interpreted solely according to the socio-economic values of the dominant urban society. In a situation where people are converted to numbers, the standard of living for these same people is stated in monetary income terms, and this is used as the measure to compare urban and rural living standards (or rural poor of other states and rural Alaskans) across cultures, the statistical results can be sorely misleading. Until such time as Alaska Native manpower can be described in terms of proportional utilization in non cash-producing life-sustaining employment, short-term employment (or cottage industry) to boost a basic subsistence style of life as a personal preference, primary cash income produced by employment through seasonal occupations, and regular full-time employment supporting a wholly cash based livelihood; an attempt to derive acceptable tolerance levels for Alaska Native Work Force unemployment as it is now reported will be a difficult task.

Alaska manpower planners can greatly benefit by descriptions of the Alaska Native Work Force communicated in terms of formulas that recognize the realities of Alaska Native Work Force and modern adaptations of traditional patterns of manpower utilization couched in terms of population parameters and the number of working age Alaska Natives available for deployment to job openings made known by major employers through statewide recruitment. Such formulas need to be developed to take into account Alaska Native Village and Association business, Native corporate affairs, and local manpower demands to sustain the life support systems of the rural Native Villages. These formulas could then be applied to regional and statewide planning directed toward maximum utilization of the available Alaska Native manpower and the Alaska Native Work Force on a yearly and seasonal basis.

Based upon the experience gained in compiling the instant report, it is the position herein that acceptable minimum and maximum estimates can be derived for the number of working age resident Alaska Natives available to the Civilian Work Force for given periods and annual dates. These estimates would necessarily need to be subject to a regular periodic updating if they are to be used as a basis for sound and realistic planning for the efficient statewide utilization of the Alaska Native Work Force by private and public employers.

As of the date of the instant report, the current ADOL Civilian Work Force estimate (covering persons 16 years and over) is 193,600 for September 1975. At this time, the only authoritative data for 1975 from the BIA (as the agency primarily responsible for Alaska Native population data) is dated May 1975. The reported 15,404 persons estimated in the Alaska Native Work Force represents 8.0 percent of the September Civilian

Work Force. It is interesting to note that in September, 2,657 Alaska Natives were employed in a single industry on a single project--the construction of the transAlaska pipeline--and that this number represents 17.2 percent of the total reported Alaska Native Work Force, or 19.4 percent of the estimated age 18 through 64 years portion of the Native Work Force. (The age 18 through 64 portion of the Alaska Native Work Force having been calculated for the instant report in recognition that most employers except Retail Trade restrict applicants to this age group as a basic qualification for employment.) It is also noteworthy that as of the most recent report available from APSC, 4,619 different Alaska Natives are reported as having been employed at some time on the pipeline construction project. This figure represents about 30 percent of the age 18 through 64 years portion of the reported Alaska Native Work Force, and thus suggests that a minimum of 30 percent of the present Alaska Native Work Force may be considered as sufficiently mobile to respond to employers recruiting on a statewide basis.

Given the characteristics of Alaska's population--most particularly that of the Alaska Native population--and the practical realities of designing and implementing efficient utilization of the Alaska Native Work Force without taking into consideration the manpower needs and preferential hire policies of the various Alaska Native Villages, Associations, and corporations, planners will inevitably collide with the physical limitations of the Alaska Native Work Force in terms of absolute numbers regarding the working age portion of the Native population.

Social restructuring in Rural Alaska which attempts to reduce statistically apparent high unemployment rates that involve private industry and government as partners without due consideration for the cultural life styles, community needs, and the long-range aspects of survival of Alaska Native Villages as they now function under five distinctly different culturally-tied localized socio-economic systems should be thoroughly analyzed, evaluated, and questioned as regards the permanent and long-range results being sought by Alaska Native leadership and the State.

Alyeska Pipeline Service Company's records and observations lend substance to the belief that the Alaska Native Work Force can be described in estimated proportions for those who can be viewed as available to the statewide labor market on a full time or seasonal basis, those who are available on a local or regional basis only, and those who are physically able to enter the Alaska Native component of the Civilian Work Force but do not desire to do so. APSC experience in Alaska Native Work Force utilization can also provide information and insight for those specialists who seek to identify and describe patterns and trends associated with regular employment of Alaska Natives in the socio-economic dynamics internal to Native Association and Native Village affairs and local utilization of Native manpower to sustain the established--but changing--cultural life style in Rural Alaska.

Data are not presently available upon which to base estimates for current or forseeable future employment demands on the Alaska Native Work Force that are related to Native Association, corporation, or village manpower needs where known local conditions dictate a substantial portion of the Alaska Native Work Force will be utilized. Knowledgeable estimates of Native employment related to Native affairs are available for one wholly rural Native Region (Bering Straits), one representative small rural Native village (Golovin), one self-contained Reserve community (Metlakatla), AFN, and Tanana Chiefs (non-profit corporation whose boundaries coincide with Doyon). Due to the responsible nature of the jobs, it is presumed individuals so employed are over age 18 years. Of the few examples given, a minimum estimate of 380 Alaska Natives employed full time by organizations named above near the end of 1975 may be viewed as reasonable.

Merely as an example, since it is a serious underestimate in the light of general knowledge, an additional 175 Alaska Natives may be added to this total as representing about one full-time Native employee per Native Village. This permits a highly conservative estimate of 555 Native persons directly employed full time in the interests of one Reserve, one regional Native Association, AFN, and each of the Native Villages. This number represents 3.6 percent of the Alaska Native Work Force as of May 1975. There can be little doubt the percent would at least triple if data were available to establish a twelve region estimate. The foregoing can serve as an example giving some indication of the number of Alaska Natives that now are (and others that can be expected to be) employed in business, industry, and supportive or social welfare services related to regional Native Association affairs (see Charts J, K, and L). Indications are that a substantial portion of the current Alaska Native Work Force is employed in jobs associated with the special interests of the Alaska Native population, and this will probably increase.

Based on BIA and AFN Enrollment Native population data, the 18 through 64 years age group as of 1975 numbers approximately 28,764 (see Table 23). The age distribution for Alaska Natives indicate this age group can be expected to expand by maturation in excess of mortality at the rate of 1.5 to 2.5 percent per year through 1980. Available data are not sufficient to indicate how many Alaska Natives entering the 18 through 64 years age group will continue to further their education or choose to enter the Alaska Native Work Force. On the basis of the data and information contained in the 2(c) Report, there can be little doubt that the number electing to further their education after turning age 16 or 18 years will be substantial in terms of numbers when compared with the years before 1970. Additionally, at any given point in time the total number of Alaska Natives of legal working age (and therefore potentially members of the Alaska Native Work Force) is predetermined by the discrete nature of the population's parameters. General availability for employment of the 18 through 64 years age group portion of the Alaska Native population as part of the Civilian Work Force of the state on a yearly or seasonal basis is yet to be firmly established, as is the extent of Rural Natives for non-localized employment.

The Alaska Native manpower as subdivided by geographic regions herein is known to have peak and slack periods of seasonal manpower demands for rural cash income producing employment, as well as subsistence harvest and other necessary life support activities. Periods of peak rural manpower utilization generally occur as follows:

Northwest	May through October
Southwest	May through September
Interior	May through September
Southcentral	May through September
Southeast	April through August

These periods can be regarded as times when local priority will assume precedence over other Alaska Native or general Civilian Work Force manpower demands. This is due to the personal and community survival aspects of most of the local seasonal employment. Much of this same employment serves as a stable and primary element in the general supportive foundation for the local and regional Native Village economies. The rural Native manpower demand pattern does not conform well with rural or urban statewide year-round or seasonal employment recruitment for the Civilian Work Force since pre-established local demands appear to peak about the same time seasonal demands peak across the state.

In general terms, job recruitment functions on an immediate recruitment and hiring pattern to fill current manpower needs as they occur. Statewide recruitment in the public, private and business sectors for rural manpower generally does not operate on the basis of firm commitments between employers and would-be employees for periods of employment to occur several weeks, months, or even nearly a year in advance of the actual date for employment to commence. An exception to this generality occurs in the majority of the remote or isolated rural areas. Due to the survival aspects involved, long-term understandings (as opposed to formal contracts) frequently prevail in relation to individuals being personally committed to supply manpower for longshoring related to the cargo ship North Star, contract barges, and small boat owners to transport the annual supply of goods to the villages; to crew boats or otherwise assist in the major sea mammal harvest season or commercial/subsistence fishing season; and to service and maintain local air strips, boats, homes, and public buildings or other facilities upon which the entire village depends. Thus, for all practical purposes Native or non-Native individuals residing in rural areas with saleable skills (who are categorically reported by ADOL or BIA as unemployed and seeking work) may not be available for employment through statewide recruitment on short notice or at certain times of the year.

The rural portion of the 18 through 64 years Alaska Native Work Force resides in small scattered communities, a few as large as 2500 people (not exclusively Natives) to those of little more than 25 (virtually all Natives), and some isolated social units (usually composed of relatives or working partners remaining year-round in seasonal subsistence camps or mining sites). Employable age Alaska Natives reside in some 214 small communities ranging from relatively accessible to extremely isolated places.

The land area of Alaska is larger than the next three states in the U.S. combined (Texas, California and Montana). The rural communities and villages are thus scattered over 360 million acres, or 586,400 square miles of land--some fully inland (the Interior)--others along the thousands of miles of rivers and streams, with a large portion of the Alaska Native population located in isolated spots along 33,900 miles of coastline subject to some of the most severe weather in the world. During seasons of fall freeze-up and spring break-up, transportation in and out of many of the Native communities is severely limited--if available at all. During these same periods, radio and telephone communication is frequently disrupted.

In 1970, 77% of the Alaska Native population was classified as "rural." The remaining 23% classified as "urban" were divided among the Anchorage area (9.8%), Fairbanks area (3.7%), two largest communities in the Southcentral area (1.1%) and three largest communities in Southeast (8.4%). Data are not reliable, when available, upon which to base rural and urban percentages in 1975. School enrollment data available from the Alaska Department of Education and the BIA Education Office reflecting increases in a major portion of the rural schools suggest that the rural/urban ratio of Native population probably has not changed substantially since the 1970 Census. The visibly increasing number of young adult Alaska Natives employed in the urban areas of the state, however suggest that the adult age distribution percentages in the rural areas may have changed, perhaps significantly, since the 1970 Census. Research reports since 1970 describe an "Alaskan Native manpower shortage in the prime working ages" (Kleinfeld, et al., 1970) and an increasing exodus of "young employable adults from the villages" (2(c) Report, Task I) providing a strong indication that the rural Alaska Native Village population may be heavily weighted toward children, adults well over age 45 years, and adults who are not seeking employment. According to BIA Report of Labor Force the number of unemployed adults living in villages who are seeking work is limited, and small when compared to figures for Native unemployment in the two urban areas. In 1975, the Alaska Native urban population resides in two cities and five large communities. Authorities generally agree that the current resident Alaska Native population figures for Ketchikan, Sitka, Juneau, Kenai, and Seward (as compared to the non-Native population) is relatively stable and this is reflected by the various source data. The portion of permanent resident Native population within the reported number at a given time of these larger communities is not known. Like Anchorage and Fairbanks, it is commonly acknowledged that the number of Native residents shows some yearly increase, but the percent of individuals who make up the Native population portion who remain permanently settled in these urban centers as compared to the portion of high turnover short-term Alaska Native residents is not known. In Anchorage and Fairbanks, the rate of Alaska Native population growth since 1965 shows an increase that far exceeds the natural increase rate used to extrapolate Alaska Native population from authoritative enumeration sources. The substantially greater proportion of prime working-age Alaska Natives reflected in the urban Native population strongly suggests a high proportion of the readily employable Alaska Natives are being drawn to the urban areas where jobs are plentiful (in part due to EEO demands upon employers) leaving the smaller portion of unemployed Natives in the rural villages where some form of economic support is provided through traditional patterns of village economy.

In March 1973, the BIA estimated 31,918 Alaska Natives over age 16 were residing in the state. Of these, an estimated 11,843 comprized the Alaska Native Work Force. About 7,417 of the Native Work Force was employed in March 1973. ADOL estimated that the March 1973 total Civilian Work Force was 121,700. The Alaska Native Work Force component was 62.6 percent employed, while for the same month the non-Native component of the Civilian Work Force was 91.4 percent employed. The unemployed non-Native portion of the Civilian Work Force numbered 13,574 (11.2%), while the unemployed Alaska Native portion numbered 4,425 (3.5%) (see Chart H). The only data found to be available for 1973 affording a comparison as appears in the foregoing was for the month of March. No other BIA Reports of Labor Force for 1973 were compiled according to responsible spokesmen for the statewide BIA administrative offices.

A comparison for 1974 does not appear because according to the BIA, the Report of Labor Force prepared in 1974 was incomplete.

In 1975, according to BIA, one Report of Labor Force was compiled, dated May 1975, but reported end of April data. Thus, April data from ADOL was used as regards the Civilian Work Force in order to draw comparisons between the years 1973 and 1975. ADOL reports that in April 1975, the Civilian Work Force totaled 171,000. Of these 155,000 (88.4%) were employed. BIA reported 15,404 persons in the Alaska Native Work Force. Thus, in April 1975, the Alaska Native Work Force comprized 9.0 percent of the Civilian Work Force. As of April, 1975 the unemployed non-Native portion of the Civilian Work Force numbered 11,699 (6.8%), while the unemployed Native portion numbered 4,501 (2.6%) (see Chart H).

In comparing these data for approximately the same times of year in 1973 and 1975, it should be noted that the Alaska Native Work Force increased by 3,561 persons, or 23.1 percent in two years. In 1973, 62.6 percent of the Native Work Force was employed, while in 1975, 69.7 percent was employed. This 7.1 percent increase represents 3,325 persons. Alaska Native Work Force unemployment shows a decline of 8.2 percent, although the number of unemployed remains almost constant (4,426 persons in 1973, 4,501 in 1975). During this same time period, the non-Native component of the Civilian Work Force increased 48,739 or 44.4 percent.

Furthermore, it should be emphasized that the current ADOL Alaska Economic Trends (November 1975) reports a Civilian Work Force in Alaska in August 1975 of 193,600, and predicts 187,600 for September as the peak numbers for 1975. There are no BIA Reports of Labor Force (or any equally valid source for Alaska Native Work Force data currently available) from which to derive comparable Alaska Native Work Force estimates for any period in 1975 other than the May BIA report. On the basis of the 1975 Alaska Native Work Force data that is available, the reported 15,404 Alaska Native Work Force component represents 8.0 percent of the August Civilian Work Force, and 8.2 percent of the predicted September Civilian Work Force. Thus, it becomes dramatically apparent that on a monthly, as well as yearly basis, the ratio of the Alaska Native/non-Native components of the Civilian Work Force can vary substantially. Additionally, economic indicators for the State of Alaska recently published by the State and the University of Alaska ISEGR indicate that the accelerated growth of the Civilian Population and Work Force will continue indefinitely, and are predictable through 1983. Furthermore, the Alaska Native Population (and in large measure the Alaska Native Work Force) being genetically determined and therefore limited in size by Nature, can only continue to show a marked decline in ratios of Native/non-Native Population and Work Force component comparisons.

As regards current and forseeable future utilization of the Alaska Native Work Force through the demands made by statewide employers, it should also be noted that the peak months for demands upon the Civilian Work Force coincide with the seasonal employment demands in the rural areas wherein the majority of the Native Villages are located. A reasonable assumption can be made that Alaska Natives who regularly and by personal preference join the Alaska Native Work Force periodically through localized employment may increase the size of this Work Force during their periods of employment or seeking employment, and decrease it accordingly when they voluntarily cease to be employed and do not seek employment. This further complicates attempts to establish reliable annual or periodic estimates for the Alaska Native Work Force. In the absence of any other equally valid, reliable, or official data than the BIA Reports of Labor Force cited here for the Alaska Native Work Force, these empirical data must serve as the primary source for describing the current Alaska Native Work Force.

Results of the Study

Based upon the data and information appearing in the foregoing pages, results were obtained as described in the following section. In application of derived Alaska Native population estimates, resulting from the treatment of source data, a plus/minus factor of 10 percent is recommended as a reasonable allowance for error and statistical adjustment. The results are additionally subject to any unknown errors that may have been contained in the source materials.

1. In 1975, the Alaska Native Resident Population is estimated to be 62,005 (100%). Of this population, about 2,109 (3.4%) are over age 65, 29,328 (47.3%) are under age 18, and 30,568 (49.3%) are 18 through 64 years (see Table 23).
2. A prepublication estimate by ADOL for the 1975 Civilian Population of Alaska is all that is presently available. It is generally agreed that the Civilian Population of Alaska has increased substantially in 1975. The 1975 ADOL estimate of the Civilian Population is 379,286. The 1975 Alaska Native Resident Population of 62,005 represents 16.3 percent of the 1975 Civilian Population, or 15.3 percent of the Alaska Population.
3. The reported 1975 Alaska Native Work Force (16 years and older) is 15,404 (24.8 percent of the Native population). The 18 through 64 years age group portion of the Alaska Native Work Force is estimated to be 13,854, or 89.9 percent of the total Alaska Native Work Force (see Table 30).
4. The ADOL July 1975 Alaska Civilian Work Force is estimated to be 175,300 (age 16 and over). When comparing the like figure for the Alaska Native Work Force of 15,404, this component represents 8.8 percent of the Civilian Work Force (see Chart I).

5. Of the Alaska Native Work Force in May 1975, 10,912 were employed, (1,313 on the Alaska pipeline construction project), and 4,492 (29.1 percent of the Alaska Native Work Force) were reported unemployed and seeking work (see Tables 28 and 33).

6. In 1973 the Alaska Native Work Force was estimated at 11,843, with 4,426 unemployed (37.4 of the Alaska Native Work Force). By 1975 the Alaska Native Work Force had increased 3,561 (23.1%), the number of individuals employed from 7,417 to 10,912 (32%), but the number of unemployed remained approximately the same, although the percent of the reported Alaska Native Work Force unemployed declined by 8.3 percent over the two years covered by the reports. During this same period, in 1973, 55% of the unemployed were in the Southcentral and Interior regions while, in 1975, 50.2% of the unemployed were reported as residing in these same regions. Thus, a reduction of 4.8 percent representing only 183 Alaska Natives occurred in the number of unemployed Natives residing in these two urban areas over a two year period. Based on the foregoing, one conclusion that might be reached is that over the past two years, although the size of the Alaska Native Work Force increased substantially, the number of Alaskan Natives who are actively seeking work at some point in time throughout the entire state remains about 4000 individuals. Of these, about half are residing in the Southcentral and Interior regions, the principal labor markets of the state. Additionally, the conclusion may be drawn that the labor pool within the Alaska Native Work Force upon which major employers may draw in general

job recruiting or in response to affirmative action plan goals at any given point in time probably does not substantially exceed 4500 unemployed job-seeking Natives throughout the State. Of these, approximately half will be residing in the principal labor markets (see Table 31).

7. A substantial portion of the Alaska Native Work Force is employed regularly in full-time or part-time jobs or seasonal employment in the rural areas. Additionally, a substantial, and increasing, number of Alaska Natives are employed full-time in jobs associated with Native Association and Village affairs and Native corporation business. Data are not available upon which to base a statewide estimate of the number so employed. Investigation conducted on behalf of this study, however, can account for about 600 individuals, and it is the opinion of the author that as of July 1975, approximately 1,500 Natives (or nearly 10% of the Alaska Native Work Force) were directly employed in jobs associated with internal Native Affairs.

Sufficient data are not available upon which to base estimates for the number of Alaska Natives regularly employed locally in the rural areas of the 12 Native Regions. Reliable data are not available upon which to base estimates for the number of unemployed Natives in the rural areas who are willing to take employment outside the local area on either a short term or permanent relocation basis. There are no known reports available describing a statewide manpower needs assessment for conducting Native Association, Village, and Native corporation business and affairs. It is the stated policy of most, if not all, Native Associations to extend preferential hire to their members in employment directly associated with regional and village corporation business. In light of the foregoing, it is therefore not possible to do more than draw a reasonable conclusion regarding the portion of the Alaska Native Work Force that is not available to major employers (private or government) engaged in statewide recruitment due to individual personal preference for employment associated with Native affairs or to remain within the local rural area of residence (see Charts J, K, and L).

8. During the period May 1974 through November 1975, approximately 4600 individual Alaska Natives were hired to fill job-term employment openings on the Alaska pipeline construction project. These jobs covered a wide range of occupations from professional, technical, and clerical to all construction trades. During the peak construction period, over 2,500 individual Alaska Natives were employed on jobs with this project. Although data are not sufficient to firmly substantiate an estimate, upon the evidence of the pipeline construction project experience it appears that over a twelve month period approximately 30 percent of the Alaska Native Work Force in 1975 was available to employers recruiting on a statewide basis (see Tables 32 and 33).

The foregoing paragraphs appear in support of the author's opinion that the Alaska Native Population will sustain at minimum approximately 20 to 25 percent of its total number in the Alaska Native Work Force for the balance of this decade, and that of this portion, approximately 3 percent will be outside the ages of 18 through 64 years. It is also believed that a minimum of 10 percent of the 18 through 64 years age group portion of the Alaska Native Work Force as reported in 1975 will be absorbed in employment associated with internal Native affairs, and therefore not available to other employers. The remaining approximately 87 percent of the 18 through 64 years age group members of the statewide Alaska Native Work Force will be utilized in some quantitative portion in local, regional, and statewide employment. These portions are yet to be determined, and it is believed this study illustrates the urgent need for this type of research to be undertaken at the earliest possible date in the best interests of the State and the Alaska Native people.

APPENDIX

ADDENDUM A

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ADDITIONAL RESEARCH

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ADDENDUM A

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ADDITIONAL RESEARCH

1. Investigation and evaluation of the socio-economic impact of training and work experience gained by members of the Alaska Native Work Force through pipeline construction project employment should be conducted, documented, and made a part of the State's resources available to government, industry, Alaska Native leadership, and other interested parties so it may be applied in developmental planning for Alaska human resource and Alaska resident manpower utilization.
2. Investigation and assessment should be conducted to identify the manpower needs of Native Associations in the light of more recent developments regarding current and projected employment demands to conduct Native business and internal affairs--particularly where preferential Native hire is legally exercised and social pressure exists to place a maximum number of Native people in locally available jobs. This should include any implications that relate to the local, regional, and statewide deployment of Alaska Native manpower as a part of the state's Civilian Work Force.
3. Patterns of rural Alaska Native manpower utilization, describing both income and non-income producing employment, should be defined and described in the light of recent changes and socio-economic development peculiar to the Alaska Native population since implementation of the Claims Act. Results of such an investigation should be

carefully analyzed and interpreted as regards the relationship to and effect upon statewide utilization of the Alaska Native Work Force as a part of the Alaska Civilian Work Force.

ADDENDUM B

ALASKA NATIVE POPULATION - HISTORICAL BRIEF

Excerpts from Description of the
Program and Health Trends, Alaska
Area Native Health Service, Anchorage
June, 1973, with editorial updating
added by Dr. L. L. Bland, Nov. 1975.

ADDENDUM B

ALASKA NATIVE POPULATION - HISTORICAL BRIEF*

Geography

Alaska is a large peninsula jutting off the extreme northwest tip of the North American continent. The Bering Strait separates it from the Siberian Peninsula by a distance of fifty-one miles at the narrowest point.

The southeastern coast of Alaska is bathed by the waters of the Pacific Ocean and its warm Alaska currents. To the north lies the Arctic Ocean which is frozen solid all but a few weeks of the year.

Large areas of Alaska are covered by high mountains which influence the climate, demography and development of the State. The Brooks Range in the north separates the Arctic Slope from the Central Plateau; the majestic Alaska Range in the southcentral region extends down the Aleutian Chain; and the Pacific Range extends over the southeastern portion of Alaska known as the Panhandle. Much of the Panhandle is covered by dense rain forests, which support significant industries.

Alaska is equal to 1/5 the size of the entire "lower 48". There is one railroad in the state and essentially no roads in the areas where most of the Natives reside. The greatest distances are 2200 miles east-west and 1200 miles north-south.

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*Excerpts from Description of the Program and Health Trends, Alaska Area Native Health Service, Anchorage, AK., June 1973, pp. 2-46, with comments as noted (#) added by Dr. L. L. Bland, 1975.

The People

Today there are three aboriginal ethnic groups living in Alaska: the Eskimos, numbering about 27,000; 18,000 Indians; and 8,000 Aleuts. Collectively they are referred to as Alaskan Natives.#

The Indians are believed to have first begun to cross over the land bridge that formerly existed between Siberia and Alaska 20,000 years ago, moving inland and southward along the great rivers to harvest the inland game and the rivers for subsistence. The Eskimos came about 10,000 years ago, probably by boat, settling along the northern and western coastal regions of Alaska to live primarily off the sea and estuaries. Many gradually migrated eastward along the Arctic coast, settling in Canada and Greenland. The Aleuts, kinsmen of the Eskimos, chose the Aleutian Islands stretching 900 miles westward from the Alaska Peninsula. The sea provided an abundant source of food and life essentials, and a relatively warm climate.

At the time of discovery of Alaska in 1741 by Vitus Bering, the Russian explorer, the Aleuts were estimated to number 20,000. The Eskimo and Indian populations were not known at that time, but may be assumed to have been proportionately larger than today's population.

#The aboriginal groups are additionally divided by language, distance, cultural differences, and tribal identifications. The Aleuts are the most homogeneous (in modern times) with both their language and culture strongly influenced by the Russian association. Slightly less than half the Eskimos are classed as Northern (Inupic speaking, the same language group that extends across the north to Greenland). Less than 900 Eskimos residing on St. Lawrence Island are also classed as Northern Eskimo, although they speak a dialect of Siberian Yupic. These people have retained their language and much of their traditional life style. The remaining Alaskan Eskimos are classed as Southern (Yupic speaking with three distinct divisions of dialect). It is generally believed that the majority of Eskimos under age 35 are fluent in English. Virtually all of the Indians of Alaska are English speaking except the very elderly. The Athabascan Indians of Interior Alaska are distinctly different in culture and language from the three Indian tribal groups of Southeast Alaska. In modern times this group is unique in that they have no coastal land, and prehistorically, only a few limited subgroups had easy access to the sea. The Southeastern Alaskan Indians are part of the Northwest Coast Indian tribal culture. In Alaska these are the Tlingit, Haida, and Tsimshean Indians--the latter enjoying a special Reserve status for Annette Island based upon arrangements made for their migration from Canada in the late 1800s. A more precise listing of aboriginal ethnic groups of Alaska today would be: Aleuts, Athabascan Indians, Northern Eskimos, Southern Eskimos, and the Tlingit, Haida, and Tsimshean Indians of Southeast Alaska.

#Until the coming of the white man, the people apparently lived in harmony with nature, maintaining a reasonable ecological balance. Food and water were abundant although mobility, ingenuity and boldness were required to obtain them. The harsh climate was compensated for by physical adaptation and inventiveness in using all available materials such as skin, bones, viscera and driftwood.

The way of living in small, isolated communities with infrequent communication with others protected the people against the spread of communicable diseases. The Shaman, or medicine man, took care of the health woes of the people, and still functions in a few places in an informal way.

Social and Economic Development

The first white settlement was established by the Russians at Kodiak Island in 1784. By this time, Captain Cook had explored the Alaska coastline as far as the Bering Strait, and fur hunters, traders and whalers of many nations were ranging the coast to partake of the bounty.

The Hudson Bay Trading Company established a post at Ft. Yukon in interior Alaska in 1847, making its mark on the people and the land.

Although the United States purchased Alaska from Russia in 1867, little was done by the United States to develop the territory except through private enterprise. Southeastern Alaska developed more rapidly because of richness in natural resource, early influence of the Russian settlement at Sitka, progressiveness of the Tlingit, Haida and Tsimshians, and proximity to the mainland of the United States.

Whaling brought fleets of ships to lonely, frigid Barrow in the last half of the 19th Century and the early part of this century to tap the oil of the sea. Now fleets of jet airplanes fly to the North Slope to bring men and machines to tap the oil reserves under the tundra.

The lure of gold at the turn of the century brought thousands to Alaska, resulting in the founding of such fluorishing cities as Fairbanks and Juneau. Mining remains an important industry.

Fishing, the State's leading industry, is the principal means of livelihood for thousands of Native and non-Native people. Its seasonal nature, as well as declining yields, causes economic hardships on those who depend on it most. Subsistence fishing and hunting are critically important to the Native people living in rural Alaska, and are still important to urban Natives.

Forestry and wood processing is Alaska's third most important industry, being most active in the southeastern part of the State.

Economic development occurred slowly until 1941, when government interest in Alaska became paramount because of the need to construct defenses during World War II. The City of Anchorage grew to become the principal city, and it continues to grow.# The Alaska-Canada Highway was built providing an overland route to Canada and the "lower 48" states. Statehood was granted in 1958, giving new power and responsibility to "The Great Land".

#According to the Anchorage Borough and City Planning Department, the City population as of July 1, 1975 is estimated at 85,660 (as compared to 48,081 in 1970) and for the Borough Area 175,697 (as compared to 126,333 in 1970).

Revitalization of the economy took place after the disastrous earthquake of 1964 in the rebuilding process. With the discovery of huge oil deposits in the North Slope area, and new state income from land leases, development has further raised the economy.

Of major importance to the State of Alaska was the passage of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act by the U.S. Congress on December 18, 1971. As set forth by Public Law 92-203, the Act will compensate Alaskan Natives with title to 40 million acres of land and $962.5 million. The trader, the whaler and the miner brought the scourges of the times--the epidemic diseases of smallpox, influenza, measles, meningitis, and respiratory illnesses which decimated entire communities. Tuberculosis and venereal diseases were planted in virgin soil and thrived too well, the effects being present to this day. Increased mobility promoted the spread of these diseases. Alcohol, and the way to make it, was introduced. New foods and eating habits fostering tooth decay and malnutrition were adopted. Organized health services for Alaskan Natives did not exist until 1914 when the Bureau of Education of the U.S. Department of the Interior was given this charge. Prior to that time, what care was given was through missionaries, the few military garrisons and ships in Alaska, and most often the trader found in the larger Native communities.

The first well-developed system of medical care for Alaskan Natives was established in 1931 when responsibility was shifted to the Bureau of Indian Affairs. During the period 1931 to 1954, government hospitals were built at Barrow, Bethel, Juneau, Kanakanak, Kotzebue and Tanana. Medical centers were also established at Mt. Edgecumbe and Anchorage. Out of the total of 949 hospital beds, 617 were classified as tuberculosis beds.

On July 1, 1955, the Congress charged the U.S. Public Health Service with the responsibility for conserving the health of Indian and Alaskan

Native people. The Indian Health Service was organized for this task, and the Alaska Area Native Health Service was structured to carry out the mission in Alaska. As the health level of the people has improved, emphasis has shifted from the hospital setting to the village level. Health professionals regularly visit villages to provide preventive therapeutic and followup services. Now each of the 154 Native villages has at least one resident community health aide who is trained to provide basic health services under the supervision of a physician based at the service unit hospital. Though similarly organized and administered, each of the service units has some unique features.

In 1968, the Alaska Native Health Service began to formally train Native persons to provide basic health care to people living in remote communities. These health aides receive their medical supervision through written standing orders and radioed instructions from the Service Unit physicians. The basic requirements for the aide are that he/she be able to read and write, understand English as well as the Native language spoken in the village, show an aptitude and interest in health care, and meet the approval of the village council. The total period of training runs eleven weeks and is divided into four sessions. Each session is planned so that the aide will not have to be away from the home and family for more than four weeks at a time. There are now 185 aides serving in over 150 villages.

The role of the native consumer in health services has developed rapidly since the first Native Health Board organized in 1968. Legislation now pending in Congress, if passed, will allow Native organizations to take over all or part of the Native Health Service program under any plan approved by the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare. Another bill would permit the Native Health Service to contract for the provision of services much more broadly than is presently possible. By having this kind of authority and responsibility, the Native people will have a direct influence in meeting their own health needs.#

#As of July, 1975, Regional Corporations are enabled to contract with the Federal and State Governments to provide comprehensive health care delivery by systematically combining existing facilities and special programs of their own. The Tlingit Haida Council is currently engaged in design and developmental planning to undertake health care delivery responsibility for rural Southeast Alaska.

As the University of Alaska expands and develops its community colleges, Alaskans will have the opportunity to become trained in the health field. Alaskan Natives are particularly sought out with the hope they will return to serve in the rural communities. There is every reason to believe that with the right opportunities developed, residents will be available in the technical health fields, thereby overcoming the manpower problem which necessitates the regular importation of the "Cheechacko" every two or three years.

The implementation of the land claims settlement act and construction of the oil pipeline, no doubt, will have a significant social and economic impact. Probably more important will be the cultural impact on the Native way of life.

ADDENDUM C

JUNEAU AREA BIA PERIODIC REPORT OF LABOR FORCE
STATE TOTALS 1973 AND 1975

REPORT OF LABOR FORCE ☒ MARCH ☐ SEPTEMBER

(Semi-annual report of employment & unemployment)

Year 1973

State Alaska

		TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
A	*Total Resident Indian Population (b + c)*	61,026	32,273	28,753
b	Within the reservation			
c	Adjacent to the reservation .... Above total includes persons away from reservation: No. at school-- ______ No. (incl. all family members) for seasonal work-- ______			
d	Total under 16 years of age included on line "a"	29,108	15,491	13,617
	RESIDENT INDIAN POPULATION OF WORKING AGE *(16 years old and over)*			
E	*Total 16 Years and Over (a minus d)*	31,918	16,782	15,136
f	16 - 19 years	6,441	3,336	3,105
g	20 - 24 "	5,166	2,690	2,476
h	25 - 34 "	6,240	3,348	2,892
i	35 - 44 "	5,932	3,085	2,847
j	45 - 64 "	5,837	3,119	2,718
k	65 years and over	2,302	1,204	1,098
M	*Not in Labor Force (16 Years and Over). Total (n + o + p + q)*	12,040	4,593	7,447
n	Students *(16 years and over, including those away at school)*	5,437	2,908	2,529
o	Men, physically or mentally disabled, retired, institutionalized, etc.	1,685	1,685	
p	Women for whom no child-care substitutes are available	3,324		3,324
q	Women, housewives, physically or mentally disabled, institutionalized, etc.	1,594		1,594
R	*Available Labor Force (16 Years and Over) (e minus m)*	19,878	12,180	7,689
S	*Employed, Total (t + u)*	7,417	5,302	2,115
t	Permanent *(more than 12 months)*	4,511	3,229	1,282
u	Temporary *(including persons away on seasonal work)*	2,906	2,073	833
V	*Unemployed (r minus s)*	12,461	6,887	5,574
w	Of these, persons actively seeking work ..	4,426	2,933	1,493

Prepared by H. P. Gazaway, Area Programs Officer(ekb)	ATTACHMENT: SUPERINTENDENT'S EVALUATION OF DATA
Area Director /S/ John A. Moore II	Superintendent

Area Juneau Area Office	Approval Date MAY 4 1973	Agency	Approval Date

Form 5-2119 Rev.
March 1975

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Bureau of Indian Affairs

REPORT OF LABOR FORCE
Data are for MAY (month) 1975 (year)

JUNEAU AREA (6 agencies combined)

		Year	State	
		Total	MALE	FEMALE
a	Total Resident Indian Population (b+c excluding d)	62,726	33,328	29,398
b	Within the reservation			
c	Adjacent to the reservation (in Okla., Indians in former reservation areas			
d	Other Indians, not included in labor force data (In California rural parts of counties with reservations or rancherias)			
e	Total under 16 years of age included on line "A"	28,349	14,684	13,665
	RESIDENT INDIAN POPULATION OF WORKING AGE (16 years old and over)			
F	Total 16 years and Over (A minus e)	34,377	18,644	15,733
g	16 - 24 years	12,460	6,873	5,587
h	25 - 34 "	7,192	3,833	3,354
i	35 - 44 "	6,328	3,406	2,922
j	45 - 64 "	6,232	3,366	2,866
k	65 years and over	2,165	1,161	1,004
M	Not in Labor Force (16 Years and Over), Total (n + o + p + q)	13,250	5,088	8,162
n	Students (16 years and over, including those away at school)	5,940	3,193	2,747
o	Men, physically or mentally disabled, retired, institutionalized, etc.	1,895	1,895	▨
p	Women for whom no child-care substitutes are available	3,531	▨	3,531
q	Women, housewives, physically or mentally disabled, institutionalized, etc.	1,884	▨	1,834
R	Potential Labor Force (16 yrs. and Over)(F minus M)	21,127	13,556	7,571
S	Employed, Total (t + u)	10,912	7,468	3,444
t	Employed, earning $5,000 or more a year (all jobs)	6,542	4,792	1,750
u	Employed, earning less than $5,000 a year (all jobs)	4,370	2,676	1,694
V	Not employed (R minus S)	10,215	6,098	4,127
w	Of these, persons actively seeking work	4,492	3,004	1,488

Prepared by

ATTACHMENT: Superintendent's Evaluation of Da

Area Director

Superintendent

Area

Approval Date

Agency

Approval Date

ADDENDUM D

2(c) REPORT - EXCERPTS:

1. Population by Sex of Urban and Rural Persons, 1970.
2. Enrolled Alaska Natives by Residence, August 1974.

TABLE 1D - POPULATION BY SEX OF URBAN AND RURAL PERSONS, 1970

ALL REGIONS

	All Persons			Males			Females		
	Total	Native	Non-Native	Total	Native	Non-Native	Total	Native	Non-Native
ALASKA, Total	300,382	50,654	249,728	163,258	25,818	137,440	137,124	24,836	112,288
Urban	210,495	11,659	198,836	112,579	5,537	107,042	97,916	6,122	91,794
Rural	89,887	38,995	50,892	50,679	20,281	30,398	39,208	18,714	20,494
Regions:									
01 ALEUT	7,694	1,736	5,958	5,570	925	4,645	2,124	811	1,313
Urban	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rural	7,694	1,736	5,958	5,570	925	4,645	2,124	811	1,313
02 ARCTIC SLOPE	3,266	2,802	464	1,813	1,480	333	1,453	1,322	131
Urban	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rural	3,266	2,802	464	1,813	1,480	333	1,453	1,322	131
03 CALISTA	12,617	11,269	1,348	6,693	5,822	871	5,924	5,447	447
Urban	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rural	12,617	11,269	1,348	6,693	5,822	871	5,924	5,447	447
04 BERING STRAITS	5,749	4,471	1,278	3,071	2,332	739	2,678	2,139	539
Urban	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rural	5,749	4,471	1,278	3,071	2,332	739	2,678	2,139	539
05 BRISTOL BAY	4,995	3,276	1,719	2,834	1,699	1,135	2,161	1,577	584
Urban	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rural	4,995	3,276	1,719	2,834	1,699	1,135	2,161	1,577	584
06 CHUGACH	6,286	1,063	5,223	3,426	568	2,858	2,860	495	2,365
Urban	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rural	6,286	1,063	5,223	3,426	568	2,858	2,860	495	2,365
07 COOK INLET	145,072	5,829	139,243	76,136	2,755	73,381	68,936	3,074	65,862
Urban	128,075	4,942	123,133	66,957	2,266	64,691	61,118	2,676	58,442
Rural	16,997	887	16,110	9,179	489	8,690	7,818	398	7,420
08 AHTNA	1,332	417	915	723	220	503	609	197	412
Urban	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rural	1,332	417	915	723	220	503	609	197	412
09 KONIAG	9,409	1,744	7,665	5,365	926	4,439	4,044	818	3,226
Urban	6,850	583	6,267	3,952	301	3,651	2,898	282	2,616
Rural	2,559	1,161	1,398	1,413	625	788	1,146	536	610
10 NANA	4,043	3,507	536	2,099	1,776	323	1,944	1,731	213
Urban	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rural	4,043	3,507	536	2,099	1,776	323	1,944	1,731	213
11 DOYON	57,354	6,292	51,062	33,196	3,157	30,039	24,158	3,135	21,023
Urban	45,864	1,876	43,988	26,314	860	25,454	19,550	1,016	18,534
Rural	11,490	4,416	7,074	6,882	2,297	4,585	4,608	2,119	2,489
12 SEALASKA	42,565	8,248	34,317	22,332	4,158	18,174	20,233	4,090	16,143
Urban	29,706	4,258	25,448	15,356	2,110	13,246	14,350	2,148	12,202
Rural	12,859	3,990	8,869	6,976	2,048	4,928	5,883	1,942	3,941

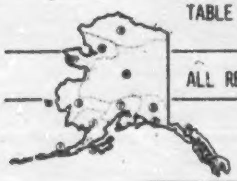

TABLE 1C (1): ENROLLED ALASKA NATIVES BY RESIDENCE, AUGUST _, 1974

ALL REGIONS

	Regional Enrollment			Enrolled and Residing in Alaska			Enrolled and Residing Outside Alaska		
	TOTAL	Eligible Villages	Other Places	TOTAL	Enrolled to Eligible Village	Enrolled to Other Places	TOTAL	Enrolled to Eligible Village	Enrolled to Other Places
ALASKA, Total	77,856	58,416	19,440	59,771	53,228	6,543	18,085	5,188	12,897
Regions:									
01 ALEUT	3,326	2,297	1,029	2,097	2,029	68	1,229	268	961
02 ARCTIC SLOPE	3,887	3,504	383	3,382	3,343	39	505	161	344
03 CALISTA	13,389	12,794	595	12,546	12,421	125	843	373	470
04 BERING STRAITS	7,947	6,579	1,368	6,169	6,023	146	1,778	556	1,222
05 BRISTOL BAY	5,485	4,821	664	4,621	4,527	94	864	294	570
06 CHUGACH	2,087	476	1,611	1,312	424	888	775	52	723
07 COOK INLET	6,207	4,242	1,965	4,470	3,579	891	1,737	663	1,074
08 AHTNA	1,087	956	131	903	857	46	184	99	85
09 KONIAG	3,317	2,490	827	2,255	1,970	285	1,062	520	542
10 NANA	4,885	4,448	437	4,215	4,180	35	670	268	402
11 DOYON	9,596	7,080	2,516	7,577	6,580	997	2,019	500	1,519
12 SEALASKA	16,643	8,729	7,914	10,224	7,295	2,929	6,419	1,434	4,985

ADDENDUM E

DESCRIPTION: ALYESKA PIPELINE SERVICE COMPANY NATIVE UTILIZATION REPORT - Nov. 1975

NATIVE UTILIZATION REPORT

All information contained within these reports shall be considered confidential and restricted for use by A.F.N. Contractor (Taps #1111) exclusively.

The information is being provided pursuant to service specification of Taps #1111 and shall not be reproduced. The following is an explantion of the data.

1. Employee Name: Last name first, followed by first name and middle initial.
2. Social Security Number: Employee's social security number.
3. Birth date: Month, day and year (Example: 07-04-52).
4. Residence date: Month, and year (Example: 10-73).
5. Hire date: Month, day and year (Example: 08-10-75).
6. Sex: Either M/F; M for male and F for female.
7. Taps number: The four-digit taps contract number (see attachment 1)
8. Position description: Job title
9. EEO Category: One-digit EEO category code as follows: (see attachment 2 for definitions of the different EEO categories).

    1 - Officials & Managers
    2 - Professionals
    3 - Technicians
    4 - Sales
    5 - Office & Clerical
    6 - Craftsmen (skilled)
    7 - Operatives (semiskilled)
    8 - Laborers (unsilled)
    9 - Service Workers

10. Craft: The two-digit code showing employee union affiliation, if applicable. If non-union, "00". Codes are as follows:

    01 - Bricklayers Local #1
    02 - Carpenters Local 1243, Fairbanks
    03 - Hotel & Restaurant Workers Local 878
    04 - Ironworkers Local 751
    05 - Laborers Local 942, Fairbanks
    06 - Bricklayers Local #2
    07 - Carpenters Local 1281, Anchorage

indicating Native Region affiliation stated by employee. Codes are as follows:

01 - Ahtna
02 - Aleut
03 - Arctic Slope
04 - Bering Straits
05 - Bristol Bay
06 - Galista
07 - Chugach
08 - Cook Inlet
09 - Doyon
10 - Koniag
11 - Nana
12 - Sealaska
13 - Unknown

16. "X" indicated AFN Referrals.

CHECKLIST E-4

COMPUTER INPUT DATA

TAPS #	CONTRACTOR	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
013	Arctic Constructors				/								
	Locher Cook Inlet (LCI)												
014	Ahtna Rogers & Babler				✓								
018	Emerson G. M. Diesel				✓								
021	S. S. Mullen				✓								
	General Mechanical												
023	Delta Ghemm	/	?		/								
024	Modern Moneymaker Constr.				✓								
025	ARA Food Services, Inc.				✓								
026	Boatel-Alaska, Inc.				✓								
028	Banister-Joyce Leonard												
029	Superintendence Co. Ltd				✓								
064	ACME Electric				✓								
065	Greyhound Support Services												
067	Universal Services & Assoc.				✓								
072	Northwestern Construction												
077	T. E. Mercer												
090	Alaska General - JALASKO												
092	McLee-DNH				✓								
	ACME Electric												
105	State of Alaska												
123	Construction Surveys												
135	Chugach Development Corp				✓								
136	Cardinal Engrs & Surveyors'				✓								
138	Boeing Computer Services, Inc				✓								
143	Wakon Redbird & Associates				✓								
235	Alaska General-JALASKO												
317	Cardinal Engrs & Surveyors												
318	LHD & Associates				✓								
319	Arctic Surveying/BOMHOFF				✓								
320	Construction Surveys, Inc.												
400	Modern Construction				✓								
410	DNH Development												
417	Ketchbaw Industries				✓								
428	Banister-Joyce Leonard				✓								
460	H & S Earthmovers				✓								
473	Select Constr. Inc (GREEN)				✓								
485	M-K												
491	Earthmovers of Fairbanks.				✓								
498	Filter Supply & Sales, Inc.												
500	Earthmovers of Fairbanks												
501	Alaska Int'l Construction												
509	Doyon Ltd/AIC												
401	Mt. McKinley Fence Co.												
434	Westinghouse Electric Corp				✓								
1066	ITT-Arctic Associates				✓								
1285													
27-													

CHECKLIST

COMPUTER INPUT DATA

APS #	CONTRACTOR	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DE
012	RCA ALASCOM				✓								
139	Ocean Technology				✓								
184	General Alaska Stewart												
339	Green Associated				✓								
344	ARA Food Services				✓								
357	Fluor-Alaska, Inc.				✓								
362 F	Rogers Electric, Inc.												
379 F	Morrison-Knudsen (Valdez)				✓								
365 F	Chicago Bridge & Iron Co.				✓								
385	Bechtel, Inc.				✓								
	Alaska Resource Sciences												
0399	Associated Green				✓								
0741	Loomis, Inc.				✓								
0801 F	Northwestern Construction				✓								
0802 F	Alaska General				✓								
0803 F	Campco Pacific				✓								
0810 F	Alaska Goelogical Consultant				✓								
0811 F	City Electric				✓								
0818	Wackenhut of Alaska, Inc.				✓								
0819 F	Kiewest				✓								
0829	Modern Construction				✓								
0841	Michael Baker, Jr., Inc.				✓								
0864	Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.				✓								
0866	Page Communications				✓								
0883	Boeing Computer Services				✓								
0891	Boeing Computer Services, Inc.				✓								
0895	Holosonics												
0900 F	Chicago Bridge & Iron Co.				✓								
0901 F	Foss Launch & Tug Co.				✓								
0903 F	Keystone Development				✓								
0904 F	Ketchbaw Industries				✓								
0906 F	Fischbach/SECO				✓								
0907 F	Earthmovers of Fairbanks				✓								
0909 F	Foss Launch & Tug				✓								
0918 F	Polar Storm Fiberglass				✓								
0919 F	Ketchbaw Industries				✓								
0921 F	Smith C. C. Drilling				✓								
0923	NANA Security Systems												
0927 F	Alaska Diamond Drill				✓								
0946	Ak Int'l Constr - catering 6												
1001	M-K River												
1003	M-K				✓								
1004	General Alaska Stewart												
1005	Alaska In'tl Construction												
1006	LHD & Associates				✓								
1007	Arctic Surveying/BOMHOFF				✓								
1[illegible]	N. C. Fabick				✓								
1[illegible]	Perini												
1011	Price				✓								
1012	Associated Green				✓								

ATTACHMENT 2

DESCRIPTION OF JOB CATEGORIES

1. Officials & Managers - Occupations requiring administrative personnel who set broad policies, exercise overall responsibility for execution of these policies, and direct individual departments or special phases of a firm's operations. Includes: officials, executives, middle management, plant managers, department managers, and superintendents, salaried foremen who are members of management, purchasing agents and buyers, and kindred workers.

2. Professionals - Occupations requiring either college graduation or experience of such kind and amount as to provide a comparable background. Includes: accountants and auditors, airplane pilots and navigators, architects, artists, chemists, designers, dietitians, editors, engineers, lawyers, librarians, mathematicians, natural scientists, registered professional nurses, personnel and labor relations workers, physical scientists, teachers, and kindred workers.

3. Technicians - Occupations requiring a combination of basic scientific knowledge and manual skill which can be obtained through about 2 years of post high school education, such as is offered in many technical institutes and junior colleges, or through equivalent on-the-job training. Includes: computer programmers and operators, draftsmen, engineering aides, junior engineers, mathematical aides, licensed, practical or vocational nurses, photographers, radio operators, scientific assistants, surveyors, technical illustrators, technicians (medical, dental, electronic, physical sciences), and kindred workers.

4. Sales - Occupations engaging wholly or primarily in direct selling. Includes: advertising agents and salesmen, insurance agents and brokers, real estate agents and brokers, stock and bond salesmen, demonstrators, salesmen and sales clerks, grocery clerks and cashier-checkers, and kindred workers.

5. Office & Clerical - Includes all clerical-type work regardless of level of difficulty, where the activities are predominantly nonmanual though some manual work not directly involved with altering or transporting the products is included. Includes: bookkeepers, cashiers, collectors (bills and accounts), messengers and office boys, office machine operators, shipping and receiving clerks, stenographers, typists and secretaries, telegraph and telephone operators, and kindred workers.

Attachment 2
Description of Job Categories
Page two

6. Craftsmen (skilled) - Manual workers of relatively high skill level having a thorough and comprehensive knowledge of the processes involved in their work. Exercise considerable independent judgment and usually receive an extensive period of training. Includes: the building trades, hourly paid foremen and leadmen who are not members of management, mechanics and repairmen, skilled machining occupations, compositors and typesetters, electricians, engravers, job setters (metal), motion picture projectionists, pattern and model makers, stationary engineers, tailors and tailoresses, and kindred workers.

7. Operatives (semiskilled) - Workers who operate machine or processing equipment or perform other factory-type duties of intermediate skill level which can be mastered in a few weeks and require only limited training. Includes: apprentices (auto mechanics, plumbers, bricklayers, carpenters, electricians, machinists, mechanics, plumbers, building trades, metalworking trades, printing trades, etc.), operatives, attendants (auto service and parking), blasters, chauffeurs, deliverymen and routemen, dressmakers and seamstresses (except factory), dryers, furnacemen, heaters (metal), laundry and dry cleaning operatives, milliners, mine operatives and laborers, motormen, oilers and greasers (except auto), painters (except construction and maintenance), photographic process workers, stationary firemen, truck and tractor drivers, weavers (textile), welders, and flamecutters, and kindred workers.

8. Laborers (unskilled) - Workers in manual occupations which generally require no special training. Perform elementary duties that may be learned in a few days and require the application of little or no independent judgment. Includes: garage laborers, car washers and greasers, gardeners (except farm) and groundskeepers, longshoremen and stevedores, lumbermen, raftsmen, and wood choppers, laborers performing lifting, digging, mixing, loading, and pulling operations, and kindred workers.

9. Service Workers - Workers in both protective and nonprotective service occupations. Includes: attendants (hospital and other institution, professional and personal service, including nurses aides, and orderlies), barbers, charwomen and cleaners, cooks (except household), counter and fountain workers, elevator operators, firemen and fire protection, guards, watchmen and doorkeepers, stewards, janitors, policemen and detectives, porters, waiters and waitresses, and kindred workers.

ADDENDUM F

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ADDENDUM G

AUTHOR CURRICULUM VITAE

AND

HUMAN ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCE SERVICES, INC -

DESCRIPTION OF THE COMPANY

CURRICULUM VITAE

NAME:
Laurel LeMieux Bland, Ph. D.

BIRTH:
February 23, 1926
Spokane, Washington

EDUCATION:
Ph.D., University of New Mexico, 1974
M.A., University of Alaska, 1969
B.Ed cum laude, University of Alaska, 1968
A.A., Anchorage Community College-Alaska, 1966

EDUCATION/PUBLIC SERVICE:
Seminar, Hebrew University-Israel, 1970
Legislative Appointee, Brookings Institute-Alaska, 1970
Expert Witness, Special Hearings in Alaska, U.S. Department of the Interior, Office of Equal Employment Opportunity, 1970
Consultant, Alaska Federation of Natives, 1970
Consultant, Alaska Council on the Arts, 1968
Consultant, Arctic Native Brotherhood, 1967

HONORS:
Special lifetime appointment, Sheldon Jackson College Adjunct Faculty: Professor, Cross-cultural Education, 1975
Fellowship, Alaska Department of Education, 1968-1969

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE:
Program Director, Southeast Region, Alaska Cross-cultural Education Development/Alaska Rural Teacher Training Corps, Sheldon Jackson College, 1974-1975
Instructor, Alaska Methodist University, 1970-1973

EMPLOYMENT:
Director, Special Historical and Cultural Inventory of Imuruk Basin (Alaska), 1969-1973
Research Assistant, Institute of Social, Economic, and Government Research, University of Alaska, 1970
Research and Writing, Office of the Governor, Alaska Human Rights Commission, 1967-1968
President and Director, Human Environmental Research Services, Inc., 1968-

PUBLICATIONS: (Representative selection of titles)

- Alaska Native Manpower Utilization: A Report - 1975 (1976)
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- Careless Boy (in review 1974), based upon drawings of Peter Kakaruk
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Human Environmental Resource Services, Inc.
(HERS, Inc.)

HERS, Inc. is a small business incorporated in Alaska in 1971. It was founded in order to provide an accountable entity for receipt of public funds appropriated by the Alaska Legislature or granted by various agencies or organizations to support field and applied research regarding rural and minority human resource development and/or anthropological research conducted for educational purposes. Incorporation was due to the substantial development of the "Special Historical and Cultural Inventory of Imuruk Basin and Adjacent Areas" (Laurel L. Bland, Director) and the need for a sound business foundation upon which to operate and manage this project.

In the several years since its beginning, in keeping with the stated purposes of the Articles of Incorporation, HERS, Inc. has accepted a number of research and consulting contracts with government and private industry.

The company has twelve stockholders, seven women and five men, of whom three are Alaska Natives.

Due to the purposes of the company and the nature of professional services provided, its operation is similar to that of a non-profit corporation. Contracts are normally negotiated on the basis of professional services to be rendered by the Director, Dr. Bland, plus expenses incurred on behalf of clients in providing the information and materials requested.

The primary purpose of the business aspect of the company is to provide a vehicle for supporting the professional services of the Director.

HERS, Inc. operates a full service office to meet the Corporation's clerical and bookkeeping needs. A Certified Public Accountant is retained for preparation of tax reports and an annual financial report. An attorney serves on the Board of Directors. A home office is maintained in Anchorage, Alaska, and presently a field office functions in Kennewick, Washington.